FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 104 *28 May 1980*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

GDR Ambassador Wieland Discusses Current MBFR Round BB 1
[Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP 22 May]
Polish Delegate Addresses MBFR Session 22 May [TRYBUNA LUDU 23 May] BB 1
CSSR Delegate Interviewed on MBFR Talks BB 2
Belgrade Commentary Views Madrid CSCE Meeting [Denda] BB 3

ALBANIA

ZERI I POPULLIT Calls for Return of Gold From Britain B 1
Colombian, Algerian Ambassadors Present Credentials B 2
ATA Signs Cooperation Agreement With Turkish Agency B 2

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Congratulates CSSR's Husak on Reelection C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 23 May]
Zhivkov Presents International Prize to Soviet Academician C 1
Zhivkov Attends Parade in Sofia on 24 May C 2
BCP CC Secretariat Meet Bulgarian Journalists C 2
Reportage on Culture Ministers' Meeting in Sofia C 2
Cuban Minister's Address [Havana] C 2
Zhivkova Reception C 3
Session Ends C 3
Bozhinov Returns From The Netherlands, FRG C 4
BCP Delegation Holds Talks in Greece C 4
Hungarian Deputy Premier Huszar Departs 23 May C 4
Kampuchean Foreign Ministry Working Group Visits C 5
Bozhinov Receives USSR Deputy Minister C 5
Cooperation Agreement Signed C 5
Cultural Plan With Spain Signed in Madrid C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO Views 'Dangerous' U.S. Military-Political Strategy [22 May] D 1
RUDE PRAVO: Time Left To Negotiate on Disarmament [20 May] D 3
Hoffmann Receives WFTU's Pastorino D 4
Karkoszka, Warsaw Delegation Arrive for 2-Day Visit D 4
Arrival 26 May D 4
Visit to Prague D 4
Strougal, Iraq's Ibrahim Continue Talks in Prague D 5
Bilak, Husak Meet With DKP Delegation Led by Mies D 5
Welcome by Bilak D 5
Received by Husak D 6
Trade Union Official Elaborates on New Economic Measures [PRACE 21 May] D 6
Lenart Visits Nitra Animal Husbandry Center D 10
Husak Receives Ambassador to USSR Lovetinsky D 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Sindermann, Delegation Arrive in Vienna for Talks E 1
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Reports Speeches at 12th SED Plenum E 1
22 May Lange Report E 1
22 May Kessler Report E 8
23 May Florin Report E 11
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Views Foreign Policy, Warsaw Meeting [24/25 May] E 12
Human Rights Committee Condemns Miami Rioting E 13
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 May]
DPA Reports 'Constructive' Hauff-Weiz Talks in East Berlin E 14
Honecker Greets OAU Official on African Liberation Day E 14
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24/25 May]
Gerstner: Housing as Social Problem To Be Solved by 1990 E 14

HUNGARY

FRG Economics Minister Lambsdorff Concludes Visit F 1
Construction Minister, Delegation Leave for FRG F 1
Pal Losonczi Congratulates SFRY's Mijatovic F 1
Kadar, Losonczi Congratulate Husak on Reelection F 1
Deputy Premier Szeker Has Economic Talks in Libya [NEPSZABADSAG 24 May] F 1
Korom Meets With Vietnamese Delegation [Hanoi] F 2
NEPSZABADSAG Reports on Lazar 22 May Address [23 May] F 2
Briefs: May Freeze; Soviet Fertilizer Deal; Lao Minister's Visit F 3

POLAND

Wojtaszek Meets With U.S. Commerce Secretary G 1
Babiuch Receives Austrian Education, Arts Minister G 1
Waszczuk Receives Panamanian People's Party Delegation G 1
Edward Gierek Visits Torun Voivodship G 1
Gierek, Jablonski, Babiuch at Mother's Day Meeting G 2
Wojtaszek Addresses Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission G 2
Gucwa Addresses Peasant Holiday Festival G 3
State Council Session on Domestic, Foreign Issues G 4
[SLOWO POWSZECHNE 22 May]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Congratulates CSSR's Husak on Reelection [SCINTEIA 24 May] H 1
Verdet Greets Belgian Counterpart on Reelection H 1
Ceausescu Receives Rwandan Ambassador's Credentials H 1
Ceausescu Receives UNIDO Executive Director H 2
Ceausescu Receives Danish Government Counselor H 2
Burtica Receives FRG Economy Minister Lambsdorff H 3
Verdet Receives Bulgarian State Planning Chairman H 3
DPRK Metal Industry Minister, Delegation on Visit H 3
Received by Finance Minister H 3
SCINTEIA Commentator on Verdet's Visit to Moscow [Campeanu, 23 May] H 4
SCINTEIA on DPRK Friendship Treaty Anniversary [25 May] H 6
Television Cooperation Protocol With GDR Signed H 8
Bucharest Meeting Marks African Liberation Day H 8
Briefs: Ambassador to UK H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

Vrhovec Concludes Visit to Algeria; Communique Issued	I 1
Meeting With POLISARIO Official	I 1
Report on Press, Departure Statements	I 1
Communique on Visit	I 2
Statement on Return	I 3
Report on Vrhovec Meeting With Cuba's Malmierca	I 3
Doronjski Chairs LCY Session on Women's Role	I 3
Montenegrin Presidium Notes Underrepresentation of Albanians	I 4
Serbian Trade Union Meeting Discusses Work Habits	I 5
Serbia's Njegovan Speaks About Nationalities, Defense	I 5
Serbian Assembly Discusses Economic Matters	I 6
Slovenia's Setinc on New Image of Communists [BORBA 21 May]	I 8
Kosovo League of Communists Discusses Cadre Policy [BORBA 22 May]	I 9
Briefs: Ljubljana League Officials	I 10

GDR AMBASSADOR WIELAND DISCUSSES CURRENT MBFR ROUND

AU231425 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Expectations in Vienna"]

[Text] "The Vienna talks are at a very complex stage, but if there is an appropriate political willingness on the part of the Western participants, it will be possible to work effectively in the 21st round beginning mid-May," noted Ambassador Wieland, head of the GDR delegation at the talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe, at the termination of the 20th round. Essentially, the new round of talks, which have been dragging on for 7 years, began in the complex and tense international atmosphere that characterized the previous phase. However, several events (the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers' meeting and the Soviet-French summit) have taken place in recent days which--although one should beware of overestimating their significance--prove that, following many months of a cold-war publicity campaign and a series of measures both in the United States and West Europe, the aspiration to resume the dialog and collate and discuss views again at fairly high-level meetings is waxing.

The Gromyko-Muskie meeting and the Brezhnev-Giscard exchange of views, as well as Schmidt's scheduled visit to Moscow, do not as yet mean that the gap of disagreements has narrowed, but they constitute an indispensable first step on the path that could lead to the development of an "appropriate political willingness" to bring differences of views closer to each other and then to eliminate them. Despite the events of the recent days, that "willingness" has not as yet developed in the West either with regard to a realistic appraisal of the reasons that had caused the standstill in detente and their rectification, or, as the lack of success of the previous round shows, with regard to pursuing progress in Vienna. At the Vienna talks, through their so-called "simplified proposal" last December, the NATO countries have in effect withdrawn part of the compromise proposals they had made in previous phases. Several elements of the NATO position constitute a regression and are incompatible with the principle of mutuality, equal security and the assumption of equal commitments. Thus, for instance, today they do not even want to hear any longer of freezing the complement of armed forces in the period of the planned two phases of a reduction, although, previously, they acknowledged the need for it. The emphasis on details (the figures on personnel and confidence-building measures) continues. Nevertheless, as the Warsaw declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee emphasized, "possibilities for coming to terms at the Vienna talks are far from exhausted as yet."

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR SESSION 22 MAY

AU271057 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 May 80 pp 1, 7

["Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] PAP, VIENNA--THE DELEGATIONS OF THE SEVEN WARSAW PACT STATES AND 12 NATO STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE NEGOTIATIONS ON MUTUAL REDUCTIONS IN ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE HELD THEIR 234TH PLENARY SESSION IN THE VIENNA HOFBURG. AMBASSADOR TADEUSZ STRULAK, CHAIRMAN OF THE POLICE DELEGATION, TOOK THE FLOOR.

In his speech, T. Strulak informed the session about the 14-15 May Warsaw conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. THE POLISH DELEGATION DISTRIBUTED THE TEXTS OF THAT CONFERENCE'S DECLARATION AMONG THE DELEGATIONS TO THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS.

CITING PZPR FIRST SECRETARY EDWARD GIEREK'S STATEMENT ABOUT THE CONFERENCE'S CONFIRMATION THAT "THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE TO THE POLICY OF DETENTE," T. STRULAK SAID THAT THE WARSAW MEETING OF THE SOCIALIST LEADERS HAD AGAIN STRESSED THE NECESSITY FOR MILITARY DETENTE IN ORDER TO INSURE THE PERMANENCE OF POLITICAL DETENTE.

The declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact states notes that the issue of military detente and disarmament in Europe is the central issue of our continent. The Warsaw Pact states once again reaffirm that they have never sought and will never seek military superiority. They appeal to every state or to groups of states to limit their armed forces and armaments to their defense needs only. The chairman of the Polish delegation said that the Warsaw declaration states that further delays in the Vienna negotiations are inadmissible, and that chances for reaching accord in these negotiations have by no means been exhausted. THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE ALWAYS READY TO SEARCH FOR THE SOLUTIONS THAT DO NOT HARM ANYONE'S SECURITY AND THAT LEAD TO THE LOWERING OF THE LEVEL OF MILITARY CONFRONTATION IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

Turning to the present situation in the negotiations, T. Strulak discussed the question of guarantees to the effect that--following the Soviet-U.S. first-stage reductions--the armed forces of the Western direct participants in the Vienna negotiations, which form the backbone of NATO's military potential in Europe, will not increase and will be suitably reduced at the second stage. Such guarantees are of key importance for the socialist states, especially for Poland. The West's refusal to offer such guarantees, which is preventing an agreement, is a negative feature of the present phase of negotiations.

AMBASSADOR T. STRULAK RECALLED THAT THE SOCIALIST STATES' POSITIVE PROGRAM EXPRESSES READINESS TO WORK OUT AN ACCORD ON REDUCTIONS IN THE SOVIET AND U.S. ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS, AND TO CONCLUDE SUCH AN ACCORD UNDER THE CONDITION THAT, AT THE SAME TIME, OTHER DIRECT PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS FREEZE THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THEIR ARMED FORCES AND ASSUME THE OBLIGATIONS CONCERNING THE REDUCTIONS IN THESE ARMED FORCES AT THE SECOND STAGE.

CSSR DELEGATE INTERVIEWED ON MBFR TALKS

LD2322[illegible]44 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] It has become more and more apparent that the holding of American hostages in Tehran serves as a mere pretext for the United States, which has lately embarked on a course of complicating the international situation overall. This has also been confirmed by the current state of talks on the reduction of the number of armed forces and arms in central Europe, whose 21st round is continuing in Vienna. Yesterday's session was addressed by the representatives of Belgium and Poland, Ambassadors Smoldeen and Strulak. The head of the CSSR delegation, Ambassador Emil Keblusek, who chaired the meeting, told us in this connection:

[Begin Keblusek recording] The West, in stating its position, essentially tried to explain why its proposals of December last year in effect signify a retreat from the positions the West had adopted before that. True, Ambassador Smoldeen did not say this openly, but his real explanation, when read very carefully, merely confirmed the criticism put forward by the socialist countries, and thus in this situation one cannot expect any success in Vienna. Ambassador Strulak briefed the participants in the meeting about the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact in Warsaw, and above all about those parts of the declaration adopted at the meeting which directly concern our discussions in Vienna. The socialist countries, as is known, have submitted their specific proposals in Vienna and have not yet received any comprehensive reply to them. What the West came up with in December last year cannot in any case constitute a reply, because this implies a step backward. [end recording]

BELGRADE COMMENTARY VIEWS MADRID CSCE MEETING

AU242024 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 May 80

[Milorad Denda commentary]

[Text] Today in Washington it was announced that the U.S. Government intends to continue the talks with the Soviet Union on Afghanistan which began during the meeting between Muskie and Gromyko in Vienna. Nothing was said concerning when or what kind of talks are being envisaged. These developments are taking place at a moment when the attention of the European public is increasingly directed toward the coming CSCE meeting in Madrid. The preparatory meeting is scheduled for 9 September, and the main negotiations should begin on 11 October in the Spanish capital. Here is a talk about this by Milorad Denda:

The Madrid meeting will be the second European gathering after the Helsinki conference, and a chance to reaffirm the agreements reached in Helsinki on promoting equitable cooperation and the jointly accepted principles of behavior among the participating countries. The seriously undermined climate of confidence in the world has, however, deprived the Madrid meeting of the indispensability of thorough preparations, and has raised justifiable questions about its real scope. With 3 and ½ months to go to the beginning of the Madrid meeting, there are no signs of any vital changes for peaceful outcomes to crises which began with the Soviet armed presence in Afghanistan, the U.S. combination of economic pressure and military involvement in Iran and, in this connection, an increased bloc confrontation.

For this reason, the Madrid meeting will undoubtedly be influenced by these uncertainties and sharpened relations. However, no participating country questioned the holding of the Madrid meeting. The realization prevails that the CSCE meetings, which bring Europe to a single negotiating table, must continue to exist and be further developed because the interruption of this negotiating channel would have serious negative effects on the future of peace and security in Europe and the world. In the increased diplomatic activity among the European partners, the Madrid meeting has recently become a topic which cannot be avoided. It is necessary to await the results of the dialogues between the East and West that have already taken place or which have been announced.

To discern or to demonstrate the positive impetuses in the process of European detente and cooperation, it is indispensable that all countries engage in preparing for the meeting as best as possible so that proposals will crystallize in the preparatory phase which can count on general acceptance, something which will narrow the scope for bloc confrontations and polemics, which, truly, will be present in Madrid.

The nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe have pointed to the need for a constructive approach to the Madrid meeting, at their already traditionally useful meetings--the last of which was held in Lichtenstein at the end of April--and with their overall activity. This activity of the nonaligned and neutral countries outside the blocs strengthens the levers which move Europe to fulfill the obligations assumed by the Helsinki Charter. In Helsinki, Europe assumed the obligation to promote equitable cooperation, to respect the rules of good-neighborly behavior, and to apply these very same principles toward the remaining part of the world. The promotion of European security and cooperation does not mean to create a Europe of isolated peace, but the obligation that the agreed principles be respected everywhere and among all countries.

ZERI I POPULLIT CALLS FOR RETURN OF GOLD FROM BRITAIN

AU241452 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 24 May 80

["The Gold Plundered by Britain Must Be Given Back to Albania"--editorial of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 24 (ATA)--Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes today an editorial which reads: 35 years have gone by since the end of the World War 2 and to Albania, one of the countries which suffered great human losses and numerous destructions by the Nazi occupiers these damages have not yet been repaired, as the right demands it and as it is foreseen in the decisions of the ally powers of the antifascist coalition. One of these rights violated to our country is also the non-restitution of the Albanian monetary gold plundered by the German Nazis, which is unlawfully blocked on the part of Britain.

On the bases of the known international norms and the Paris agreement on the reparations and restitutions on the part of Germany, signed by the ally powers on January 14, 1946, the whole gold plundered by the Nazis would be gathered and be given back to the countries it belonged. The tripartite commission on the restitution of monetary gold, which was created on the basis of this agreement in which took part to [as received] United States of America, Great Britain and France, through an official document has recognized as just and well founded the demand of the Albanian Government on the restitution of our plundered gold, which amounts to 2454 kg and 874.5 gr.

Despite the undeniable rights and in overt opposition with the decisions of the commission, the British Governments, be they Labourite or Conservative, have hatched up numerous artificial obstacles to unlawfully keep the gold of our people, their sweat and for 35 years in succession have exploited it for their interests. The other members of the tripartite commission have unjustly kept silence at this arbitrary action of Britain.

Exploiting Great Britain's membership in the tripartite teral [as received] commission and the fact that the Albanian monetary gold plundered by the German Nazis was deposited for preservation in the banks of London, the British Government has kept it blocked under the pretext of solving the disagreement with regard to the so-called incident of the Corfu Channel. As it is known, on the 22nd of October 1946 while passing on the Corfu Channel, some British warships came across some mines that were left there from the time of war. It was said that from the mines explosion 2 warships were damaged and that there were victims in their crews. The international Court of Hague, which examined this issue, in opposition to the right, the competences defined in its statute and the facts, took a completely unlawful and arbitrary decision, charging Albania responsible for this event. Our government and people have never recognized and do not recognize the decision of the International Court of Hague on this matter.

The Albanian Government had made it clear publicly long ago the complete innocence of our country about the so-called incident and the damages caused to the British warships in the Corfu Channel. Albania, which had come out completely destroyed from the war, had neither the means nor the possibilities to perform such an act, something admitted by the Hague court itself. That is the reason why it does not and can not keep any responsibility for it.

If the British sailors have lost their lives in this event, a thing which we do not know the Albanian people feel pity for this misfortune, for which the British Admiralty itself should keep responsibility. Under these circumstances, we had neither renounced nor will renounce our legitimate demand for the return of the monetary gold, plundered by the German Nazis and that arbitrary continues to be kept blocked by the British Government. Our right stand on this issue is a determined and unchangeable one. This is stressed very clearly by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the 7-th congress of the party: "Britain must return the gold it plundered from the Albanian people and make good the damage it has caused Albania. We will never renounce this right".

The British Government, which says that it wants to establish diplomatic relations with our country, must give up various unjustifiable and unlawful pretexts it puts forward and return to Albania the physical monetary gold, together with the respective interests rates.

The more this situation prolongs, the more the time passes and this legitimate right of our country is not restored, the heavier becomes the responsibility of the British Government.

COLOMBIAN, ALGERIAN AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS

AU231932 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Mauricio Samper Cadavid, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania who presented his credentials. The ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Nesti Nase; Telo Mezini, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Bashkim Pitark, director of the second directorate of the Foreign Ministry; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the protocol branch of the Foreign Ministry.

Haxhi Lleshi also received Abdul Hamid Adjali, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. The ceremony was attended by Foreign Minister Nesti Nase; Telo Mezini, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Bashkim Pitarka, director of the second directorate of the Foreign Ministry; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the protocol branch of the Foreign Ministry.

ATA SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH TURKISH AGENCY

AU231933 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] A cooperation agreement was signed on 22 May 1980 in Ankara between the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY (ATA) and the ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY (ANADOLU AJANSI). The agreement was signed on the Albanian side by ATA General Director Arqile Aleksi and on the Turkish side by [name indistinct], general director of ANADOLU AJANSI. In addition to the two countries' delegations, the signing ceremony was also attended by [name indistinct], general director for press and information attached to the prime minister's office, and others. Gjylani Shehu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the Turkish Republic, and other embassy officials, were also present.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES CSSR'S HUSAK ON REELECTION

AU271700 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 May 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR:

Dear Comrade Husak, I congratulate you most sincerely on the occasion of your reelection to the post of CSSR president, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's republic and on my own behalf. The unanimous reelection to the post of president of the CSSR is a high recognition of your useful work and your decisive role in the leadership of the party and state during the period of building a developed socialist society in your splendid country.

I am convinced that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation existing between our two countries and peoples, based on socialist internationalism and on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, will continue to develop and be intensified to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and CSSR peoples, for the consolidation of the international unity and cohesion among the countries belonging to the socialist community, and for the preservation, as well as consolidation, of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

I take advantage of this opportunity, Dear Comrade Husak, to convey to you the most sincere wishes for good health, for happiness and for new successes in your highly responsible work devoted to the prosperity of Socialist Czechoslovakia and to the benefit of its peoples.

ZHIVKOV PRESENTS INTERNATIONAL PRIZE TO SOVIET ACADEMICIAN

AU241412 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Today Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented the honorary title of the Kiril and Metodi Brothers International Prize to the eminent Soviet Academician Dmitriy Likhachov. Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, read the State Council decree bestowing this honorary title for particular services in developing old Bulgarian and Russian studies and belle lettres, and for researching and popularizing the cause of the Kiril and Metodi brothers. Academician Dmitriy Likhachov and French scientist Roger Bernard were the first awardees of this high title after it was established in 1979 by the State Council. This title is conferred only once every 2 years on the occasion of 24 May, the day of Slavonic belles lettres and of Bulgarian education and culture.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov conveyed most cordial greetings to Academician Dmitriy Likhachov and delivered a speech. He emphasized that this prize deservedly crowns the works of this eminent Soviet academician. Zhivkov also acknowledged his particularly great scientific achievements. Zhivkov stressed that this prize was primarily a manifestation of the immortal brotherhood between the Bulgarian and Russian peoples, and of the centuries-old ties between Russian and Bulgarian science and culture, as well as between Soviet and Bulgarian science and culture.

ZHIKOV ATTENDS PARADE IN SOFIA ON 24 MAY

AU242045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 May 80

[Summary] Parades and celebrations devoted to 24 May, the day of Bulgarian education and culture, of Slavonic letters and of the Bulgarian press, were held throughout Bulgaria today. "At the festively decorated 9 September square in Sofia, party and state leaders led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov took their places on the rostrum of the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum. The ministers of culture from the socialist countries also attended the parade."

BCP CC SECRETARIAT MEET BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS

AU231814 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] This afternoon at the Boyana Residence, the traditional meeting of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat with journalists began. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, was particularly cordially welcomed with prolonged and stormy applause by the journalists. Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov and the chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee attended the meeting. The meeting was opened by Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian journalists union.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Secretariat and on his own behalf, Todor Zhivkov conveyed most cordial greetings to those journalists present and through them to all journalists in Bulgaria on the occasion of 24 May, the day of the Slavonic belles lettres and of Bulgarian education and culture, by wishing them good health and creative successes. The first party and state leader spoke about some basic problems of the socialist development of the country, and also touched on certain topical issues of the international situation.

REPORTAGE ON CULTURE MINISTERS' MEETING IN SOFIA

Cuban Minister's Address

FL232309 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Sofia--Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart has warned of the serious implications that international reaction's current attempts to return to the cold war and bring the world to the brink of war entail. In his speech on the second day of the 10th meeting of socialist countries' culture ministers, held in Sofia, Hart said that in the present circumstances, war is equivalent to the total destruction of years of civilization and culture.

The very concept of beauty, he added, has little or no sense for millions of men in Asia, Africa and Latin American, and even those in the developed capitalist countries who live in extreme poverty. We must think on how to help change present reality in order to live in a better world, change reality to look on a more beautiful world, a world that is thoroughly and genuinely beautiful, the Cuban culture minister said. He spoke during the first item of the agenda: Aesthetics as a factor in educating and developing society.

Zhivkova Reception

AU261923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture, on 26 May have an official reception at Sofia's Vitosha Hotel on the occasion of 10th session of the socialist countries' ministers of culture. The reception, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Georgi Yordanov and Stoyan Mikhaylov, ministers, BCP Central Committee department heads, cultural figures and chiefs and members of foreign missions accredited in Sofia.

Session Ends

AU271610 Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 27 (BTA)--The tenth session of the ministers of culture of the socialist countries ended here today. It was attended by representatives of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

At the session the cooperation of the socialist countries in the sphere of culture was highly assessed in fulfillment of the decisions of the fraternal communist and workers' parties. It was emphasized that this cooperation assisted the further consolidation of friendly relations expressed also at the recent sitting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

It is pointed out in the coordinated communique that the participants in the session are unanimous on the fact that cultural cooperation plays a great role in the bringing closer and understanding of peoples in the struggle for peace and international detente.

The session also dwelt on the role of aesthetic education as a factor for the development of men and society. Discussion also went on the role of the great national events and jubilees for the development and relating of socialist cultures.

Subject of discussion were also the topical aspects of developing cultural cooperation among the socialist countries under the contemporary international conditions. The participants in the session noted as a remarkable fact the participating in the tenth session of representatives of fraternal socialist countries of different continents.

At the final sitting the minister of culture and information of Vietnam, Nguyen Van Hieu, speaking on behalf of the participants, pointed out that the success of the session was determined by the identity of views on the great significance of cultural cooperation among the socialist countries and of the development of the socialist countries at a time when the imperialist forces were intensifying their attacks on socialism, peace and progress.

The final speech was delivered by Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Committee for Culture. She stressed that at the session the unity of socialist culture in the development of which similar processes unfolded despite the natural specific differences, was greatly manifested.

Mrs Zhivkova emphasized the necessity for raising the cultural cooperation to a higher degree and pointed out that the session in Sofia had considerably contributed to it. She said that of special importance was the fact that at the background of the tense international situation and the increased activity of the reactionary forces, the socialist countries were running up high the banner of culture.

BOZHINOV RETURNS FROM THE NETHERLANDS, FRG

AU241952 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 24 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Bozhinov, the first deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, returned home from a ten-day working visit to the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany.

In the Netherlands, Mr Bozhinov was received by Prime Minister Andreas van Agt, and had meetings with the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of finance and the minister of agriculture and fisheries. He visited plants of the Rhein-Shelne Ferolme heavy engineering and building concern, of the Sutork engineering concern and the Philip Brothers firm.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr Todor Bozhinov met Mr Rolf Rodenstock, chairman of the Union of West German Industrialists. He also met chairmen of the boards of managers and members of the concerns Thyssen-GKH, Daimler-Benz, Bosch and Beyer.

During the meetings of Mr Todor Bozhinov issues of mutual interest related to the expansion of cooperation between Dutch and West German firms with Bulgarian economic organizations were discussed.

BCP DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN GREECE

AU271926 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Athens, May 27 (BTA)--Today a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, met a delegation of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party [GCP] led by Mr Harilaos Florakis, secretary general of the CC of the GCP. The Bulgarian party delegation is on a several-day visit to Greece at the invitation of the CC of the GCP.

During the meeting which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere and an absolute identity of views, the delegations informed each other about the successes achieved and the tasks being solved now by the two fraternal parties. Views were exchanged on topical matters of the international communist and workers' movement and on some international issues.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER HUSZAR DEPARTS 23 MAY

AU231540 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office of the Hungarian People's Republic, left Bulgaria today.

At Sofia airport, he was seen off by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and by Jeno Szebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTRY WORKING GROUP VISITS

AU271940 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 27 (BTA)--A working group of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, led by Deputy Minister (Kong Korm), was on a visit to Bulgaria, May 21 through 27, at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria. Talks were held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a meeting of the group was held at the department "foreign policy and international relations", with the CC of the BCP. During the talks matters of the cooperation of the ministries of foreign affairs of the two countries were dwelt upon. Experience and views on some international matters were exchanged as well. The Kampuchean working group was received by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BOZHINOV RECEIVES USSR DEUPTY MINISTER

AU271830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deupty chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 27 May received Vadim Lazko, USSR deputy minister of food industry, and discussed with him questions related to further developing the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in the cosmetic industry and concerning volatile oils.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AU261947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] In implementation of the general plan on cooperation and production sharing between Bulgaria and the USSR in the area of material production until 1990, on 26 May a document was signed outlining the program and basic trends of cooperation between the USSR Ministry of Food Industry and the Bulgarian Ministry of Chemical Industry on developing the cooperation between the two countries in the area of cosmetics and organic oils.

CULTURAL PLAN WITH SPAIN SIGNED IN MADRID

AU241947 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Madrid, May 24 (BTA correspondent)--Yesterday a 1980-1982 cooperation plan in the sphere of science, culture and education was signed here between the governments of Bulgaria and Spain. The plan, through which the recently signed in Sofia cultural, educational and scientific cooperation agreement will come in force, provides for a wide range of initiatives in the spheres of science and education, art and culture, the radio, the television and the press. Direct contacts will be established between the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Supreme Council for Scientific Studies of Spain, lecturers and teachers from the higher educational establishments of the two countries will exchange visits, as will prominent specialists from the spheres of theatre, music, literature, painting, folklore, and cinema, from museums and libraries.

The exchange of documentation and information, too, will be expanded. The beginning will be felt of lasting ties in the sphere of book-exchange. The exchange of theatrical, folklore and ballet ensembles, of exhibitions and films, too, will be encouraged. The plan emphasizes the cooperation which the Spanish side will render to the solemn celebration in Madrid of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS 'DANGEROUS' U.S. MILITARY-POLITICAL STRATEGY

AU271415 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 80 p 6

[Zdenek Prochazka article: "Adventurous Policy; Dangerous Changes in the U.S. Military-Political Strategy"]

[Excerpts] IN HIS JANUARY "MESSAGE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION", PRESIDENT CARTER HYSTERICALLY ATTACKED ALL ASPECTS OF THE VITALLY IMPORTANT POLICY OF DETENTE, PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE AND THE COOPERATION OF STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS IN THE PRESENT WORLD. HE HYSTERICALLY ATTACKED ALL THE POSITIVE THINGS ACHIEVED IN THE LIMITATION OF FEVERISH ARMAMENT AND IN THE REDUCTION OF THE GRAVE DANGER OF AN OUTBREAK OF A WORLD MISSILE-NUCLEAR WAR, AS WELL AS OF REGIONAL WARS.

Several months having passed since Carter's speech, it is now possible to see and grasp its substance more objectively; to separate the substantial from the incidental, which could have been produced merely by the emotions of the moment, or by partial or temporary political reasons.

It is precisely after a certain time that it is possible to state quite unambiguously that Carter has only used some of these temporary and partial reasons for declaring his "new strategic concept." He has made use of the campaign around the hostages held in Tehran, he used as a pretext the events in Afghanistan and Cambodia and, undoubtedly, a certain role was also played by the beginning of the election campaign in the United States and by certain other things.

AT PRESENT IT IS BECOMING CLEARER AND CLEARER THAT THE DANGEROUS CHANGES IN THE U.S. MILITARY-POLITICAL STRATEGY WERE NOT AT ALL PRODUCED BY THE EVENTS IN CERTAIN AREAS OF THE WORLD ALONE, OR BY MERELY TEMPORARY AND TRANSIENT REASONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES. In fact, the basic conclusions are far more serious.

--With the passing of time, it is becoming increasingly clear to the entire world public that we have here a frontal onslaught of the political, military and economic expansion of American imperialism against political and military detente, an attack against peace and the basic rights and interests of the peoples, of mankind. We have here a new variant of the ill-famed and bankrupt cold war.

--Substantially, we have here the official declaration of basic conclusions, following from the reevaluation of the U.S. military-political strategy which has been going on for a number of years--since Carter assumed office as U.S. President.

--We have here a military-political strategy which, even before it was officially declared, was carefully prepared in detail in specific projects, in strategic and operational plans of war preparation against the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist states, as well as against a whole number of other countries in various parts of the world. The U.S. Armed Forces were being built according to this military-political strategy even prior to the declaration of this strategy.

Dangerous Concept

CARTER AND HIS ADMINISTRATION BEGAN TO REASSESS THE EXISTING STRATEGY AND WORK OUT A NEW MILITARY-STRATEGIC CONCEPT IMMEDIATELY AFTER COMING TO POWER.

The U.S. military strategic concept for the eighties is based mainly on the need to prepare everything for "conducting a nuclear war against the Soviet Union." At the same time it envisages building up a military potential for conducting wars throughout the world. President Carter quite openly proclaims the hegemonist plans of American imperialism.

If the former strategic concept envisaged the preparation of the United States for three basic kinds of war--the strategic nuclear war, the limited nuclear war, and the conventional war--the new concept develops this war differentiation further. Carter's military strategy differentiates between several kinds of war, which the United States could conduct and for which the American armed forces must be trained.

CARTER'S MILITARY STRATEGY IS TO REVIVE THE GLOBAL POLICY OF STRENGTH, OF WORLD HEGEMONY, ON A NEW LEVEL. IT IS A POLICY OF INCREASING CONFRONTATION AND OF PREPARING WAR AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION AND THE SOCIALIST STATES, OF PREPARING WARS AND MILITARY INTERVENTIONS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Attempt at Changing the Correlation of Forces

The key problem of the new military strategic concept is the QUESTION OF THE MILITARY CORRELATION OF FORCES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION, AS WELL AS BETWEEN THE TWO MILITARY-POLITICAL GROUPINGS, THAT IS, NATO AND THE WARSAW PACT. In fact, the existing strategic equilibrium in the correlation of forces severely restricts the war-mongering policy of American imperialism. That is why the new military strategic concept is based on the prerequisite of acquiring military supremacy for the United States and its allies. U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown openly declared that the U.S. aim is to ensure NATO's military supremacy over the Warsaw Pact by the middle of the eighties and to acquire "a potential of guaranteed destruction." The U.S. aggressive circles are making absolutely no secret of their endeavor to acquire military supremacy not merely for securing the U.S. defense, but with the aim of unleashing a war.

The purpose of the new military strategic concept is clear--to break up the existing balance of forces, to acquire military supremacy for the United States and the NATO bloc, and to create a new military-political and strategic situation on the individual continents and throughout the world. The American strategists have the notion that the achievement of military supremacy will make possible the "secure destruction" of each and every potential adversary, depriving him of any opportunity to make a retaliatory nuclear strike and ensuring U.S. survival. However, as L.I. Brezhnev has declared, "as regards military supremacy, this has, so-to-speak, a hitch in it: The socialist countries would, of course, not watch the endeavors of NATO militarists inactively. In this case we would inevitably have to take additional steps for consolidating our security. We would have no other alternative."

The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member states have declared quite clearly time and again, that they have never striven, and do not strive even today, to achieve military supremacy. Their military efforts are, and always will be, aimed merely at ensuring their own defense ability. As they have many times in the past, they are proposing that the achieved military equilibrium should not be maintained by a dangerous accumulation of armament, but by a reduction, by a resolute transition to specific measures leading to disarmament, particularly to nuclear disarmament. The socialist countries point out with all urgency that there cannot be a permanent peace under conditions where the destructive potential in the states' arsenals is rapidly growing.

RUDE PRAVO: TIME LEFT TO NEGOTIATE ON DISARMAMENT

AU230957 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "In the Main Direction"]

[Excerpts] One of the seven main tasks on which, as the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee declaration recommends, all Europe should concentrate its attention, is the conference on military detente and disarmament on our continent. The governments of Western states have been confronted with this proposal for a whole year. In the opinion of socialist countries, this conference should become an inseparable part of the efforts to solve the most serious and significant task--the prevention of an outbreak of a new war; and it would help build an insurmountable dam against the outbreak of a war conflict.

It is possible to solve the matter of military detente only in a comprehensible and all-round manner. By consecutive steps prerequistes should be established for more far-reaching steps. And these very ideas are the substance of proposals formulated by the Warsaw Pact states in the Polish capital.

Our fatherland, the CSSR, lies on the border between two worlds. Our frontier is at the same time a significant part of the Western border of the socialist community, it is the class frontier dividing Europe and the world. We are aware of our great coresponsibility for the defense of socialism. We know the value of peace and we are also prepared under the present complicated international conditions to strive for it in a most active and systematic way.

By its foreign policy our country had fully engaged itself in the CSCE's preparations. And now, too, it is one of the main initiators of the convening of a new all-European conference, this time a conference on matters of military detente and disarmament.

We are adding our voice to the voices of other fraternal countries, advocating to the states beyond our western border that already the autumn meeting in Madrid should adopt the decision to convene this extremely important all-European forum. At the Madrid meeting it is imperative to adopt a practical decision on the aims, date, location and method of holding the conference, including the order of proceedings for its first phase, which should primarily concentrate its work on the problems of trust.

We also support the proposal to hold this conference in Warsaw, a city that has become the symbol of heroism in the fight against fascism for the whole world. The socialist countries are prepared to listen attentively to the prosposals of other states searching for paths to ease international tension. In this respect the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President Giscard d'Estaing--which took place in Warsaw--also has an undoubtedly significant place.

In the opinion of the socialist countries, in approaching the matters of military detente it is inevitable to combine the material measures of trust and disarmament with political and legal-treaty steps, aimed at alleviating the danger of an outbreak of war and at consolidating the states' security.

In Warsaw the socialist states said quite clearly that they have never striven, nor ever will strive, for military supremacy. Their goal is to achieve military equilibrium on increasingly lower levels; they are striving to alleviate and eliminate the military confrontation in Europe and will continue to do so. The military doctrine of the socialist countries is a purely defensive one; we will strive neither to create the potential for the first nuclear strike, nor to create "spheres of influence," or perhaps to establish military or political control over any area of the world or over international transport communications.

A most alarming aspect of the entire international situation in Europe is NATO's dangerous endeavor to acquire military supremacy over the socialist countries by deploying 572 new missile and nuclear systems in Western Europe. The plans for deploying the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles are a dangerous attempt to destabilize the situation on the European continent--an attempt, the only result of which will be a substantial worsening of the international atmosphere. There is still time to negotiate, and the socialist countries are prepared to negotiate. Only one thing is necessary for such negotiations to start: To cancel the NATO decision on the production and deployment of new kinds of American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe--or at least to hold up its realization.

The CSSR is prepared to join the common good-will act; it is prepared to come to an agreement so that, as of a certain deadline agreed upon, no state or grouping of states in Europe would increase the numbers of their armed forces in this area, defined by the CSCE's Final Act. As before, we are determined to adhere precisely to all stipulations of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference; we will continue to act for the successful course of negotiations on the various matters concerning the limitation and halting of feverish armament.

Yes, despite the entire complexity of the present international relations, there do exist realistic prospects for world peace not only to be maintained, but even to be consolidated, and for further significant progress to be achieved in international detente. The CSSR, a firm link of the socialist community, will do everything possible, together with the fraternal countries, for achieving this noble goal.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES WFTU'S PASTORINO

LD232312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairmanof the Central Trade Union Council, received Enrique Pastorino, WFTU president, in Prague today. In a comradely discussion, they examined certain topical issued concerning the activities of the WFTU as well as problems concerning the international trade union movement.

KARKOSZKA, WARSAW DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR 2-DAY VISIT

Arrival 26 May

LD261906 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Polish United Workers Party City Committee in Warsaw, led by Politburo member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the party city committee, Alojzy Karkoszka, arrived here on Monday for a two-day visit.

The delegation will exchange experience with Prague officials from party work of the city organizations and from the development of the two cities. [sentence as received]

Visit to Prague

LD271637 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1430 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] A delegation of the Warsaw PZPR City Committee led by Alojzy Karkoszka, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw city party committee, visited the old town hall in Prague today.

In the presence of Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee and chief secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, the delegation was received by Zdenek Zuska, Prague mayor.

During a friendly meeting, the importance of the multifaceted cooperation of national committees, groups of architexts, transport enterprises and other institutions of both capitals was emphasized. Members of the Polish delegation also acquainted themselves with the development of Prague. Then they visited the Kovosluzba enterprise and viewed the underground railway.

STROUGAL, IRAQ'S IBRAHIM CONTINUE TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD271733 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Talks between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq, continued in Hrzan palace in Prague today. The talks were attended by Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade; Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance; Frantisek Stafa, head of office of the Presidium of the federal government; Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other representatives.

On the Iraqi side present were: Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of trade; Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs; Mahdi Muhsin, deputy trade minister and deputy chairman of the Iraqi-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic Cooperation; Anwar 'Abd al-Qadir, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to Czechoslovakia; and other representatives.

The head of the delegation, 'Izzat Ibrahim, informed Lubomir Strougal in detail about the stands of the Republic of Iraq on the most important international political issues. He paid great attention to the present sharpened situation in the Near East and at the same time paid tribute to the important assistance of Czechoslovakia and the entire socialist community to the Arab countries in the struggle against international imperialism, colonialism and Israeli aggression.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal stressed that the unanimity or the proximity of views on solutions to the main international issues is one of the basic prerequisites of the further development of all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Iraq. He explained the causes which have led to the sharpening of the international situation and said that the imperialist forces headed by the United States are trying, by military force and political and economic pressure, to stop the peace efforts of the progressive forces. In this connection, Lubomir Strougal singled out the peace initiative of the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact.

The federal premier and the vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq then dealt with the possibilities of the deepening traditional relations between the two countries.

BILAK, HUSAK MEET WITH DKP DELEGATION LED BY MIES

Welcome by Bilak

LD271254 Prague CTK in English 1130 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the German Communist Party, led by its Chairman Herbert Mies, arrived here on Tuesday at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation also includes member of the Presidium and Secretary of the German Communist Party Central Committee Karl-Heinz Schroder. The delegation was welcomed at Prague airport by member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak and other party officials.

Received by Husak

LD271720 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a DKP delegation led by its chairman, Herbert Mies. The meeting was also attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In an atmosphere of traditional friendship they exchanged information about the activity of both parties and about topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement and about problems of present international politics. They stressed their joint interest in developing further mutual relations which are based on the firm principles of international solidarity.

Comrade Gustav Husak presented the Order of Friendship to Herbert Mies for his contribution to the all-round development of mutual cooperation and the strengthening of the internationalist ties between the CPCZ and the DKP.

Then the talks between the two delegations continued. The CPCZ delegation is led by Vasil Bilak.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL ELABORATES ON NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU231427 [Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 21 May, on page 4, carries an item called "From the Speech by L. Jasik, Secretary of the Central Trade Union Council [URO], at the All-State Seminar on the Share of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] in the Implementation of the 'Set of Measures for Perfecting the System of Planned Management After 1980,'" entitled: "For New Creative Approaches in Economy and Management."

Noting that the ROH's tasks in the implementation of the new set of measures "are yet being clarified and discussed with appropriate bodies," or are still "in the stage of preparation," Jasik states that the next URO Secretariat's session will "assess the proposal on perfecting the ROH's organizational structure, including the temporary principles of the structure, position, contents of work and financing of ROH committees in sectors and enterprises. Together with the CSSR Government, or the appropriate government bodies, we are preparing joint documents on collective contracts, on the development of the working initiative, on the movement of inventors and improvers in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, on the organization of joint socialist pledges for improving the quality of final products and so forth." In connection with the planned measures for deepening the working people's participation in production management, the URO is "studying Soviet experience and the knowledge acquired in the GDR, the Bulgarian People's Republic and other fraternal socialist countries and applying it to" the CSSR conditions. The experience gained in enterprises involved in the "economic experiment" will also be utilized, Jasik says. The experiment has shown that the new measures create better conditions for developing the employees' initiative, Jasik underscores, adding: "It was not easy for us to organize the socialist competition for saving raw and other materials, or to fight against formal pledges, when certain economic instruments acted to the contrary."

A high consumption of materials was more advantageous for plants and employees, because it raised the gross production value; this is "one of the reasons why we are not succeeding in reducing more strikingly the production's demands on energy and material with the aid of the working people's initiative," Jasik says. He adds:

"Within the framework of political-organizational measures, the URO is orienting the ROH's attention toward fulfilling the following tasks:"

1--To acquaint employees with the new measures; to win them for actively implementing them; to effect a change in their economic thinking;

2--To develop the trade unions' role in economic and social policy; to develop and consolidate their joint course and cooperation with state and economic bodies;

3--To deepen and improve the employees' participation in production management and to search for, and implement, new and more effective forms of this participation;

4--To strengthen the production principle, train cadres, perfect the ROH's organizational structure and the style and methods of its work.

These tasks, Jasik says, must be ensured in agreement with the party, state and economic bodies, the youth union and so forth. Thereby the role of individual trade unions will be enhanced, as will the role of trade union committees in the economic production units [VHJ], plants and enterprises.

"The URO points out," Jasik continues, "that in the interests of successfully mastering the complicated, and for our society vitally important, tasks, the trade union bodies must avoid and beware of the following mistakes in particular:"

1--The "set of measures" must "not be overrated; one must not evoke false illusions that the perfecting of the management system will automatically change and improve everything" without any great effort by the people. The human factor is all-important;

2--"One must ward off the fears whether we will succeed in preventing the lagging enterprises from acquiring more means for the material incentive fund than they are entitled to, and whether we will not succumb to pressures." This fear is based on the fact that, since the beginning of this year, the plan has not been comprehensively fulfilled. "Only 19 percent of all enterprises in the building industry, and only 57.2 percent in the industry, fulfilled all selected indexes in the first-quarter of 1980." We have found, says Jasik, that many enterprises are not reacting to these problems with socialist pledges; this must not be repeated next year.

3--A soulless, thoughtless, routine, and apolitically formal approach to the "set of measures" must not be permitted. They must be read and implemented immediately, in fulfilling this year's plan and preparing the Seventh 5-Year Plan;

4--One must not take parts of the "set of measures" out of context; they must be implemented comprehensively. From our viewpoint this primarily means to substantially enhance the trade unions' share in the development of economy and to increase care for the working people and for rearing them in the spirit of communism," Jasik stresses. He adds:

The working people must grasp the contents and aims of the measures and become convinced that they are correct and necessary.

They themselves must prevent a retreat from them when the first difficulties come. The URO will fully support all economic executives and help them "solve even the so-called unpopular measures; to uncompromisingly proceed against violations of production discipline, technological discipline, wage discipline or work discipline and against laggardness and bad work, and to fight against various acts of speculation and scheming.

"The URO counts on hundreds of thousands of trade union functionaries and aktivists undergoing schooling on matters concerning the perfecting of the management system, which is to help them win and convince the working people," Jasik states. He stresses that the new management system will introduce stricter criteria for the planning and organization of work and for management itself, while simultaneously changing the people's economic thinking and giving the green light to enterprising people, which includes most people in the CSSR.

"However," Jasik adds, "in the implementation process we will not be able to evade conflicts, because we have here a battle between the old and the new. Situations of conflict and dissent may crop up in the evaluation of qualified and unqualified work, due to the need to eliminate shortcomings in management and planning, in material-technical supplies and supplier-consignee relations; due to the imperative need to introduce order and discipline; due to the open criticism of nonfulfillment of tasks, irresponsibility, slovenliness and so forth.

"The trade union bodies and organizations must strive to prevent useless conflicts and dissent. The experience acquired in certain experimenting enterprises shows that, for instance in the sphere of wage policy, conflicts occurred" whenever neither people nor even the ROH plant committee itself had been informed, Jasik states.

Differentiation in remunerations must strictly follow the principle "from everyone according to his abilities, to everyone according to his work." Jasik continues. He points out the enormous role played by competing collectives, especially within the socialist competition movement and the socialist labor brigades, and the importance of comprehensive rationalization brigades and of improvers and innovators.

Jasik then elaborates on the significance and implementation of the CSSR Government directives for working out the draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and of the draft directive for working out the state implementation plan for 1981, stressing the need for scientific-technical development and its application in all spheres and on all levels. The strict economy of social resources is to be achieved, Jasik says, through counterplanning from below.

"For working out the counterplans for 1981, which represents the only mandatory economic organization plan," Jasik states, "and which simultaneously have the character of the working people's socialist pledge, the economic management, together with the enterprise, plant and workshop ROH committees and shop stewards and in agreement with, and help of, the party, must ensure the following main tasks:

1--"The analysis of the causes of demands put on raw and other materials, energy and time by production, construction and services; and the definition of the main ways for mobilizing reserves for the growth of output proper, of labor productivity and of the effectiveness and quality of production;"

2--The acquainting of employees with the causes of high production consumption and showing them how to mobilize internal reserves;

3--The discussion of the solution of problems and tasks connected with the working out of the counterplan with inventors, improvers and members of comprehensive rationalization brigades and socialist labor brigades;

4--The winning of most workers to undertaking and fulfilling "personal (collective) plans for raising effectiveness and quality," which will be linked with bonuses for the results ensuring the fulfillment of the counterplan; the winning of engineers, technicians, scientists and executives to undertake and fulfill "personal (collective) creative plans," under the same conditions;

5--On the basis of pledges ensuring the compilation of counterplans in workshops, plants and enterprises so that they will form the comprehensive VHJ-counterplan;

6--The assessment of drafts of counterplans on all-management levels, possibly to amend them, and to approve them at members' meetings and ROH conferences together with the statement of attitude by the appropriate trade union body, which forms the inseparable part of the counterplan. "At the same time the working people must be informed by how much the allotments to enterprise funds for raising material incentives are being raised on the basis of the adopted counterplan."

The experience acquired in certain experimenting enterprises shows the merits of counterplanning, which must nevertheless be accompanied by extensive, efficient and differentiated mass-political and organizational work, Jasik points out. Counterplanning has a great political significance in that it intensifies socialist democracy yet further, it develops the employees' initiative and shows people that they profit from fulfilling the counterplan and that under the new management system they will profit more from adopting tightened tasks in the counterplan than from overfulfilling a "soft" plan. This, however, presupposes "the implementation of the counterplan on the basis of the "intra-enterprise khozraschet." Here we have the example of the excellent "Zlobin method of brigade khozraschet, which has become the foundation for working out and implementing the intra-enterprise khozraschet in the building industry. Most of its elements can be also applied in industry," Jasik points out.

A change must be effected in socialist competition, Jasik states, orienting it toward the even, comprehensive fulfillment of planned tasks in all indexes and toward the solution of problems in production and economy. The recent joint session of the government Presidium and the URO Secretariat adopted joint measures for state, economic and trade union bodies, aimed at "improving the quality of 30 important final products and ensuring 26 selected decisive construction projects and 75 significant rationalization actions in the saving of metals, and 23 rationalization actions in the saving of fuel and energy in specific enterprises." The session also adopted measures for eliminating the short supply of 61 products and of several kinds of spare parts, Jasik says.

In concluding socialist pledges, Jasik continues, a differentiated and individual approach must be maintained in view of the differing abilities and qualifications of workers and collectives. All forms of solving problems and tasks by joint efforts must be developed. The development of the movement of inventors and improvers will not depend on the number of submitted, approved and materialized proposals and envisaged savings; it must be oriented toward solving and fulfilling the tasks of the scientific-technical development plan, toward solving the tasks set by the state target programs and toward implementing the rationalization programs of saving fuel, energy and metals.

All significant proposals must be implemented on the level of the sector, the VHJ and the enterprise through the plan, Jasik stresses.

The production conferences, Jasik continues, must not be merely informative meetings, but they must utilize collective experience for solving tasks, which includes a lot of criticism and self-criticism. And thus the trade union bodies must consistently adhere to the directive of the "set of measures" to protect the authors of criticism against possible discrimination by the criticized or by the adherents of old working methods.

"The ninth URO plenary session will deal with collective contracts," Jasik goes on to say. "Under the new conditions every collective contract must have the character of a plant or enterprise workers law, which should ensure the values created by the working people for the enterprise or plant, defining all that the enterprise or plant must grant the working people who help achieve the results. It must define the conditions to be created and the punishments to be used against those who neglect their duties and fail to fulfill the tasks."

We realize, Jasik assures, that one of our most demanding tasks is to win working people for implementing the necessary measures for enhancing material incentives. For this we must enhance and consolidate the trade unions' informal authority by their active and more enterprising participation in the creation and implementation of the wages policy. During the reconstruction of the wages system the norms were sometimes specified through a general administrative calculation of their fulfillment. This must not happen again. "The performance norms must be specified in direct dependence on the technical, technological and organizational changes affecting the consumption of time for accomplishing the task in question."

The ROH's plant committees, Jasik states, must adopt measures for deepening control of adherence to wages regulations, premiums and bonuses and for a consistent and prompt resolving of suggestions, proposals and complaints. They must criticize violations of wages regulations and of the socialist principles of remuneration, and all manifestations of egalitarian trends.

"It also is necessary to cooperate in the preparation and implementation of measures connected with the transfer of workers from ineffective enterprises and working places being liquidated to other working places;" to ensure the solving of their material and social needs; and to see to it that they are trained for another profession, if necessary, Jasik concludes.

LENART VISITS NITRA ANIMAL HUSBANDRY CENTER

LD232215 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited the animal husbandry research institute in Nitra today. He familiarized himself with the work of this important scientific center, which represents Czechoslovakia in the CEMA coordination center for livestock production.

HUSAK RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TO USSR LOVETINSKY

LD271308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1030 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today Cestmir Lovetinsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR. Their conversation covered some topical questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

SINDERMANN, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN VIENNA FOR TALKS

LD271512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1308 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Vienna, (ADN correspondent--A GDR People's Chamber delegation led by its President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Vienna today on a visit to Austria. It is there at the invitation of the president of the Austrian National Council, Anton Benya. Benya had headed a delegation of parliamentarians that visited the GDR in May 1978. The deputation of the GDR supreme people's representation was cordially welcomed on its arrival at Vienna-Schwechat airport by President Benya. The program for the visit by the GDR deputies provides for a detailed exchange of views and information with deputies from all the parties represented in the Austrian National Council and talks with the country's leading politicians.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS SPEECHES AT 12TH SED PLENUM

22 May Lange Report

AU2515OO East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 May 80 pp 4-7

["Report on the Politburo to the 12th session of the SED Central Committee delivered by Inge Lange, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on 21 May 1980"]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades: The activity of our party in the period under review was entirely marked by the strong impetus that emanated from the 11th session of the Central Committee for the further implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress. On its basis, the comprehensive preparation for our 10th party congress has practically begun.

The speech of our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, at the consultation of the Central Committee Secretariat with the first secretaries of the Kreis leaderships was undoubtedly of particular importance for the great work that has been accomplished since that time. The wealth of ideas contained in it, the clear and convincing answers to the most essential new questions of domestic and foreign policy have increased the working people's readiness for performance and strengthened their confidence in our party's policy.

This has been confirmed both by the powerful initiative that developed in all sectors of social life for the fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the national economic targets, and by the implementation of the check on the party documents. Our party's unity and cohesion have been further consolidated and its fighting force has been clearly strengthened.

The Key Problem Is the Defense of Peace

The international development in the period under review was rich in important events. The basic assessment of the international situation at the beginning of the 1980's, given in the speeches of Erich Honecker at the 11th meeting and before the Kreis first secretaries, has proved to be fully and entirely correct.

A large number of recent events inimical to detente prove that the aggressive circles of imperialism, which from the outset disliked the policy of peaceful coexistence, are continuing to do everything to aggravate the international situation by their long-prepared policy of confrontation. [paragraph continues]

Their attempts to regain at any cost lost positions, and to step the advance of socialism, by nuclear arming, trade restrictions and other boycott measures, adventurist military actions, blackmail and war hysteria, emphatically bear out the words of our general secretary: "What matters first and foremost today, and on what everything ultimately depends, is the determined defense of peace."

Our party leadership has acted in accordance with this, and in line with our responsibility for doing everything to insure that never again will any war originate from German soil. Together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community everything necessary was done to preserve peace, to protect socialism and to continue the policy of detente and disarmament. This firm and cool-headed attitude has been well appreciated by the workers class and by all working people. New economic achievements for the universal strengthening of our socialist GDR and increased political vigilance have been their clear response.

This unanimous support of our party's policy was also reflected by the powerful demonstrations of the working people on May Day in our capital of Berlin, in all Bezirke and Kreise of our country.

About the Results of the Meeting of the Warsaw Pact States

Dear comrades: On 14 and 15 May the important meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries took place in Warsaw, the capital of the Polish People's Republic.

With the results of this meeting the Warsaw Pact countries have given evidence of their principled and constructive position toward the questions of European and international security by new, far-reaching initiatives for limiting the arms race, for disarmament, and for continuing detente at a time when the imperialist main powers, primarily the United States, are serously exacerbating the international situation by openly resorting to a policy of confrontation.

Proceeding from the identical assessment of the present situation, the Warsaw declaration dwells on the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries. The declaration adopted by the meeting of the socialist countries' alliance combines the historical review of the 25 years of successful work of the Warsaw Pact countries for the protection and the strengthening of socialism and peace with working out the topical tasks for normalizing the international political situation. The participants in the meeting discussed and agreed on concrete steps for repelling the aggressive imperialist course, for warding off the danger of a thermonuclear war and for continuing and deepening detente.

In view of the attempts by imperialist forces to pin the blame for the exacerbation of the international situation on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the declaration's clear indication of the actual cause is of special significance. The cause is the adventurist confrontation course of the United States, whose rulers clearly bear the main responsibility for the deterioration of the political situation in the world.

In this connection the Warsaw Pact countries affirm that negotiations on nuclear missile weapons are possible if the NATO decision on the production and deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe is rescinded, or at least if its implementation is suspended.

By its declaration calling for the convening in the very near future of a meeting at the highest level among the leading representatives of states from all parts of the world, the Political Consultative Committee has taken a new initiative to clear the way for eliminating the international hotbeds of tension and for preventing a war.

The Warsaw declaration is a call for peace and a peace program acceptable to all peoples and states.

In their joint statement of 20 May 1980 the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers fully and wholly approved the activity of the GDR delegation headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, and agreed to the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee. The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers particularly paid tribute to the consistent peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, as well as to the untiring statesman-like work of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the interest of world peace. Dear comrades: At the decision of the SED Central Committee Politburo, a party-state delegation headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, participated on 7 and 8 May in the mourning ceremonies for Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the LCY and president of the SFRY.

Talks were held with Comrade Lazar Kolisevski, president of the SFRY Presidency, and with Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and member of the SFRY Presidency, as well as with other SFRY representatives. The Yugoslav comrades expressed their cordial thanks for the SED's and the GDR's sincere sympathy regarding the demise of Josip Broz Tito and for the dispatch of a party-state delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker. This is justly being assessed as an indication that the GDR is ready to continue unchanged its relations with the SFRY. Comrade Doronjski affirmed the SFRY party and state leadership's intention to continue the domestic and foreign policy worked out by Comrade Tito and to continue to promote the all-round development of relations between the LCY and the SED, and the SFRY and the GDR.

During his stay Comrade Erich Honecker had a cordial meeting with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The central topics at this meeting were the deep satisfaction over the comprehensive development of the fraternal relations between the SED and the CPSU and between the GDR and the USSR, as well as full agreement in assessing the international situation and its exacerbation as a result of the dangerous imperialist maneuvers.

Of the numerous meetings Comrade Erich Honecker had in Belgrade, the following should be especially mentioned here: His meetings with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK president; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia; Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India; Bruno Kreisky, chancellor of the Republic of Austria; Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia; as well as with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

International Relations Further Deepened

Dear comrades: The Politburo highly valued the participation of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman in the mourning and funeral ceremonies for Comrade Tito, which contributed to the further deepening of the friendly relations between the two parties and states, and thanked him. These thanks included the full approval of the talks and meetings Comrade Honecker had with leading representatives of socialist countries as well as with state and government chiefs of other states. They have expanded the GDR's foreign policy activity and strengthened its high international reputation as a state that supports with all its energy the cause of peace and the progress of mankind, friendship and cooperation between the peoples. [paragraph continues]

It has again been demonstrated that the GDR is an indispensible partner for any serious policy of detente.

In the period under review the relations with the fraternal socialist countries have further developed. Meetings at the highest level served this end. A friendly working meeting took place between Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in March of this year in the Polish People's Republic. It was another important step toward deepening the fraternal affinity between our parties, state and peoples.

The visit of the delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council, was marked by internationalist solidarity affinity. The signing of a treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of other documents by Comrades Erich Honecker and Heng Samrin is an expression of the fact that our relations are developing well in all fields.

The visit to the GDR of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, reflected the further deepening of the fraternal relations between the GDR and the SFRY. It testifies to the high level of the friendly relations between the LCY and the SED as well as between our two countries that this visit was still made at the recommendation of Comrade Tito.

At the same time our cooperation with the nationally liberated countries and with the national liberation movements has further expanded in the past few months. Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries the GDR stands firmly at the side of the Afghan people in its struggle to defend its country's national independence and its people's revolution against the onslaught of the international reaction.

In solidary affinity we support the endeavors of the people of Nicaragua in national reconstruction after the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship. During his talk with the leaders of the delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua and the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Comrade Honecker again stressed the readiness to develop and deepen the relations of fraternal cooperation in all fields to mutual benefit.

On the occasion of Comrade Guenter Mittag's visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria we were able to note that the political and economic relations between our parties and states are developing well. This was also confirmed by the consultations between the delegations of the SED and the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) as well as by the agreement on cooperation between the two parties in 1980 and 1981.

With joy and satisfaction we have welcomed the election victory of ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] and of all patriotic forces of Zimbabwe and this country's winning its independence after a long, hard struggle, a struggle that has always been supported by us, and will continue to be supported in the future.

As far as the situation in the Middle East is concerned, the GDR has repeatedly stated its view that democratic peace between the Arab countries and Israel requires the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable right to self-determination, including its right to establish an independent, sovereign Palestinian state, along with the recognition of the right of existence for all states in this region.

Consistently for Strict Compliance With the Principles of Helsinki

The GDR is consistently continuing to pursue its policy of peaceful coexistence vis-a-vis capitalist countries. Against the continuing resistance of imperialist circles we are consistently and unswervingly implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and calling for the strict observance of its principles and recommendations. Five years after the signing of this important document--which, as you know, was worked out upon the initiative of the socialist countries--we are striking a positive balance. It includes the 140 treaties and agreements which the GDR has signed since 1975 with capitalist Helsinki Conference signatory states, as well as the regular political exchange of opinions with representatives of these states.

This year's Leipzig spring fair, too, proceeded along the lines of actively implementing the Final Act. Comrade Erich Honecker's conversations at the exhibition stands of major capitalist concerns as well as his expressing our country's interest in a healthy international climate and in the development of nation-linking trade attracted much international attention.

The visit of the French foreign trade minister to the GDR in February this year was marked by mutually advantageous relations. The program for developing economic, industrial and technical relations between our two countries in the years 1980-1985, signed on this occasion, as well as the subsequently signed agreements, will provide fresh stimuli for our cooperation. Eloquent proof of the GDR's desire for reasonable cooperation with capitalist industrialized states was also provided by the visits to Japan and to the Kingdom of Belgium of People's Chamber delegations headed by Horst Sindermann and their talks in these countries, as well as by the visit to the GDR of a Finnish parliamentary delegation.

Returning the visit to the Leipzig fair by FRG Minister of Economics Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Comrade Guenter Mittag visited the Hannover fair. This also provided an opportunity for talks with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, as well as with Bundestag floor leaders Herbert Wehner (SPD) and Wolfgang Mischnik (FDP). Comrade Mittag's stay in the FRG proved useful for popularizing the concerted peace policy of the socialist countries. In accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence the GDR will continue to strive for the constructive development of relations with the capitalist countries. Such a cooperation can only be based on the principles of equal rights and noninterference. In this spirit we are also preparing for the Madrid meeting, and in the same spirit our country's representatives are working in the UN organization and its Security Council, in the Geneva disarmament committee and at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

In view of the exacerbating class struggle our party paid increased attention to the internationalist collaboration of the communist and workers parties. The Paris meeting of communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament, convened upon the initiative of the French Communist Party [PCF] and the PZPR, proved to be highly useful for strengthening their unity of action in the struggle for common goals. The convening of this meeting was in line with the requirements of our era and made it clear that readiness for joint action in the struggle against imperialism is the dominant trend in Europe's communist movement.

The Politburo received a report of the SED delegation which, led by Comrade Hermann Axen, participated in that first representative meeting of delegates of the European fraternal parties since the 1976 Berlin conference. It expressed its full approval of the results of the meeting, especially the appeal to the peoples of the European countries "for peace and disarmament," and approved of the work done by the delegation.

We agree with the assessment of PCF Secretary General Comrade Marchais who at the reception marking the end of the Paris meeting stressed that the adopted appeal contains "balanced and realistic solutions that favor the broadest possible action in each country and throughout Europe." In this spirit our party will continue to make its contribution to the joint action of all peaceful forces in Europe irrespective of differences in political, ideological and social respects, for peace and disarmament.

In the period under review the relations with the fraternal parties of the socialist countries were further developed according to plan. SED delegations headed by Comrades Paul Verner and Werner Krolikowski attended the PZPR and MSZMP party congresses.

In March the Central Committee Secretariat confirmed the plans agreed on with the fraternal parties of the socialist countries regarding the exchange of delegations and experience for 1980 and 1981.

In Proletarian Solidarity

During the period under review the exchange of delegations and experience with the fraternal parties as well as with friendly parties and movements of nonsocialist countries was also continued. Thus Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, received DKP Chairman Herbert Mies in mid-March. Their fraternal exchange of opinions centered on questions of the struggle for safeguarding peace as well as cooperation between the SED and the DKP.

The NATO plans supported by influential FRG circles, as the DKP chairman declared, are in deep contradiction to the peaceful and national interests of the FRG people. Proceeding from that premise, the DKP holds the view that it is not the task of the FRG people to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the United States. As the revolutionary party of the workers class it is therefore now working with all its energy for a broad people's movement against the implementation of the Brussels NATO missile decisions, especially against the dangerous deployment of dangerous new U.S. medium-range missiles on FRG territory. Comrade Mies pointed out that despite reckless anticommunist baiting by all advocates of capitalism there are growing indications of concern over the NATO course and the increasing deterioration of social security, especially in the trade unions where communist blue and white-collar workers together with social democrats actively struggle for workers interests. Within the citizens initiatives as well as in the so-called "green" and other gaily colored movements--despite some confusion and widely differing views--a growing uneasiness is making itself felt over the policy of the political parties that support the existing system, as well as criticism of the capitalist conditions. All this merely encourages the DKP to continue its efforts on the basis of its party program to gain status as a democratic and socialist alternative, and to make every effort to stabilize its ties with the masses, to become firmly rooted in the workers class. Accordingly it will also participate, despite all difficulties, in the FRG Bundestag elections scheduled for 5 October.

The SED Central Committee general secretary, just as the DKP chairman, paid tribute to the fraternal relations between the SED and the DKP marked by the spirit of proletarian solidarity and by the traditionally close fighting partnership, and assured the DKP of the continuing firm solidarity of the GDR communists.

The extensive exchange of opinions between Erich Honecker and PCF General Secretary Comrade Georges Marchais on the eve of the Paris meeting of the European communist and workers parties was of special significance for deepening the friendly and fruitful cooperation between the PCF and SED.

The two parties' representatives expressed their determination in the spirit of their common goals and ideals to make every effort to insure that under the new conditions of our era the 1980's become years of military detente, disarmament and the establishment of lasting peace.

In a friendly talk between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Ruben Dario Souza, general secretary of the People's Party of Panama, it was agreed to further deepen the collaboration of the two parties in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism. An SED delegation headed by Comrades Erich Mueckenberger attended the Danish Communist Party congress, and another one headed by Comrade Joachim Herrmann participated in the congress of the Japanese Communist Party.

In the interest of maintaining and continuing the process of detente, contacts with socialist or social democratic parties were also continued. Thus an SED Central Committee delegation headed by Comrade Hermann Axen had talks with the chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party. On this occasion both sides stressed the need for cooperation between communists and social democrats for peace and detente.

Ideological War Against Socialism in New Dimensions

Dear comrades: At the consultation with the Kreis first secretaries the general secretary of our party's Central Committee pointed out that the ideological work among the masses, which is determined by the greatness and historical significance of the tasks we have to solve in further shaping the developed socialist society and in the struggle with imperialism, is becoming increasingly important.

Numerous large-scale attempts prove that the reactionary imperialist circles supplement their policy of fanning the arms race, designed to acquire military superiority over socialism, by a regular rearmament of ideological weapons. This is characterized by immensely intensified anticommunist and anti-Soviet baiting and slandering as well as by an ideological warfare against socialism of new dimensions.

Coordinated by special NATO staffs, a comprehensive propaganda apparatus with highly specialized cadres, substantial technical means and sophisticated methods of manipulating public opinion has been set in motion. Through mass media that is almost exclusively under its control, imperialism attempts to firmly establish and expand its anticommunist position among the people's masses in its sphere of influence.

It is especially with the lie of the "threat from the East," the lie about an "intervention by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan," that imperialism tries to manipulate the minds of as many people as possible so as to make them ripe for its aggressive plans and counterrevolutionary intentions. It is a new attempt to slander the actually existing socialism, to fight it with the never abandoned aim of destroying it--a new confirmation of Lenin's words: "When the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie on the workers declines, is undermined and grows weaker, the bourgeoisie did and does everywhere resort to the most desperate lies and slanders." (Note One--V.I. Lenin, Works, Volume 20, Berlin 1961 page 494)

This policy of lies and slander is doomed to failure today just as it was in the past, because our century proves that socialism is the social system of peace, of social progress, of freedom and humanity, while imperialism is the social system of war, of exploitation, of enslavement and inhumanity. Our party's basic organizations are making great efforts to make this historical truth even more clear to all citizens of our country.

Here it is necessary to unmask even more thoroughly the causes for the exacerbation of the international situation by imperialism which, employing every means, including criminal ones, is seeking to win back lost positions, to gain control of new raw material resources and new markets, and to expand its political and military sphere of influence. In view of what is happening every day in the international arena, the invariably aggressive and expansive nature of imperialism must be exposed and the anticommunist baiting must be unmasked. At the same time, the vigilance of our country's citizens vis-a-vis the imperialist maneuvers must be further increased, and their defense preparedness must be promoted.

The eyes of the youth of the world are now focused with great hopes on the games of the 22d Olympics, which will open in a few weeks at the Moscow Lenin stadium. This anticipation is lessened, however, by the disgraceful and absolutely unjustifiable actions of those circles hostile to the Olympics which for a long time have disliked the policy of peaceful coexistence and are seeking to misuse the Olympic idea, the great nation-linking sports contest, for their reactionary machinations.

True Home of the Olympic Idea

It must not go unmentioned that in this situation the International Olympic Committee has unanimously cast its vote for the preservation of the Olympic movement and reminded all national Olympic committees of their duty to insure compliance with the Olympic rules. This also applies to the just position taken by the international sports federation and by the president of the association of the national Olympic committees.

In this context it is significant that of all countries the FRG has decided against the participation of its athletes in the Moscow Olympic games, and that the initiators of the boycott have put themselves in an offside position by their attitude that is directed against the athletes, against the Olympic idea and against detente. What is internationally welcomed is not the application of the policy of threats and of confrontation in sports, but reason and promotion of international sports.

The GDR athletes will well prepare for their participation in the Olympic contests. Their participation in the Moscow games will again clearly demonstrate that the existence of the GDR, of a socialist state on German soil where the Olympic idea that is aimed at peace and international understanding has a true home, is fortunate for our people and for the world.

In our socialist society we are always implementing the Olympic idea by uniformly developing mass and competitive sports. In full compliance with this principle the German gymnastics and sports federation, together with other social forces, has made increased efforts to make physical culture and sports accessible to more and more citizens and to raise them to a higher level.

22 May Kessler Report

AU280815 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 May 80 p 7

["From the speech by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army (NVA)"]

[Text] Dear men and women comrades: The statement of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, in preparation for the 10th party congress, the report of the Politburo and the draft directive illustrate the purposefulness and continuity in the successful implementation of the 9th party program decisions.

As the documents of the session of the Political Consultative Committee on the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, which are significant for the struggle for the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, prove, we set against the imperialist policy of war a program of peace and security for the peoples.

The increasingly adventurous nature of imperialism, the dangerous unpredictability, particularly of the bellicose circles of U.S. monopoly capital, which are assured of the unconditional allegiance first and foremost of their most important partner in Europe, the most aggressive forces of FRG imperialism, requires a high degree of class vigilance in reliably protecting socialism on the part of the communists in the armed forces, the Border Troops and in the GDR's civil defense. We are of the opinion that in the months of the now completed first half of the training year a greater readiness for achievement, and such a creative activity and militant attitude have developed among the groups of units, troop elements and units of the NVA and GDR Border Troops as to give us the certitude that they will also meet the growing requirements of the future. We regard this in the first place as an outcome of the untiring work of the party members and candidate members who are asserting the party's leading role in the military collectives as commanders, political workers, chiefs or staff workers in the leadership organ, as educators, instructors or as soldiers.

Experiences in the Party Interviews

In doing so the talks conducted with the members and candidate members in connection with the verification of the party documents have had a profoundly mobilizing effect. They reflected the unshakeable confidence in the vanguard of the workers class and in its leadership and displayed the firm determination of the communists in the GDR Armed Forces and Border Troops to fulfill their class assignment at all times and under all conditions. The political maturity and distinct awareness of responsibility of the party members for the fighting strength and combat-readiness of their groups of units, troop elements and units became evident in numerous expert proposals and justified criticism concerning the further consolidation of the political-moral situation.

The communists have submitted many suggestions for improving the political and combat training and for planning, organizing, ensuring and executing it. An analysis of the talks reveals that the party members and candidate members assumed an open and partyminded position on all aspects and parts of military life, guided by the efforts to take into consideration the political situation and to be determined to ensure that the national defense minister's orders are executed to a high standard.

The experiences of the advanced troops elements in all NVA branches show that the further improvement of military skills and the cohesion of the military collectives greatly depends on how the superiors succeed in focusing the initiative of the army members on:

--Consolidating the class awareness and their moral-militant seasoning;

--The deepening of the concept-of-the-world content of political education and training;

--The intensification of combat training;

--The mastering of technical equipment and arms and their maintenance on the basis of rational techniques;

--The consolidation of military discipline and the enhancement of organization throughout the whole of military life as well as a thirfty use of material and financial resources.

A significant role in all this was played by the political talks which the FDJ leaderships conducted with the young army members in all basic branches. As a result of these many FDJ members assumed new competition obligations with the objective of achieving higher performances in political instruction, in tactical and fire training, in a more rapid mastery of military technical equipment and in military-physical training. It underscores the principled approach to solving political and military tasks, marked by awareness of political responsibility, if they suggest, for example, that the present evaluation system in certain training sectors should be reconsidered and that higher yardsticks should be applied.

In addition to good and in part excellent results in operational and tactical training, in firing tank, antitank and motorized rifle weapons and in other main training branches the performances of the army members in the duty system, in combat duty at sea as well as the results in securing the state border, achieved by the Border Troops, must be particularly underscored.

The party organizations in the NVA, the Border Troops and in the GDR civil defense are guided by the fact that they must cope with another stage of high political and military activity in preparation for the 10th party congress. It is important in evaluation of the 12th session to strengthen the fighting strength of all party basic organizations in order to achieve--primarily by consolidating single military leadership and the unity of political and military leadership in the staffs, troop elements and units, in the military educational institutions and in other institutions--optimum results in political and combat training, in consolidating military discipline and in socialist education.

In the course of the second half of the training year the NVA members will have to prove their competence, particularly in troop and naval exercises. In these exercises we want to render an account to our party and people of the implementation of the military class assignment stipulated by the ninth party congress.

Joint troops exercises of the NVA, the Soviet Army and of other fraternal armies constitute a firm component part of our defense efforts not only for military reasons; they also have been and are primarily of great military-political significance because they document on the combat field that the fraternal alliance of our parties, peoples and armies is invincible. They display the strength and power of the socialist international military organization and give an unambiguous lesson to the warmongers: We are ready to defend peace and socialism with dedication and reliability.

Loyal to Party and People

Qualified officers loyal to the party and socialist state power are heading the military collectives and leading organs. High demands are leveled against the socialist officer, who is employing all forces for the fulfillment of the military class assignment in an important sector. This is why he occupies a respected place in society. The growing demands on the officers' corps are at the same time the yardstick which must be applied when selecting and caring for the future young military professionals.

Fashioning the developed socialist society implies, as is recorded in the party program, safeguarding reliably and at any time the protection of peace and of the socialist gains. We shall accomplish this vital task which is acquiring an even greater importance in view of the imperialist threat under all conditions. Naturally quite a few things must still be done to keep our national defense at the required level in the coming prospective period and to continuously perfect it, regardless of whether it is the comprehensive providing for the armed forces or the further improvement according to plan of the duty and service conditions of the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, ensigns and officers, or the socialist military instruction of youth and the entire people.

We assure our party Central Committee, with its secretary general, our Comrade Erich Honecker at the head: One can depend at any time on the communists in the NVA, the Border Troops and in the GDR civil defense.

23 May Florin Report

AU272130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 80 p 4

["From the speech by Peter Florin, Central Committee member, deputy foreign affairs minister, and permanent GDR representative to the United Nations--the GDR Is Consistently Pursuing Its Peace Policy"]

[Text] Dear comrades: On 26 October 1979, the GDR was elected a nonpermanent member of the Security Council for 2 years by the UN General Assembly.

With this membership in the Security Council, the principal organ of the United Nations, which according to the charter bears the main responsibility for safeguarding peace and consolidating international security, the GDR was given a new responsible task.

States of Africa Are Being Actively Supported

In its first statement, the GDR delegation pledged that as a member of the Security Council, the GDR will be guided consistently by its principled policy of peace, disarmament, the deepening and expansion of the detente process, the abolition of all forms of colonialism, racism and apartheid and the peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Since the beginning of this year, the Security Council has had to discuss a series of important political questions, the results of which have influenced international relations in various ways.

One series of questions involved the problems of southern Africa. The GDR delegation has actively supported the demands of the African states. The neocolonialist maneuvers by imperialism against Zimbabwe were thoroughly unmasked. Decisions were made that positively influenced the development in the then South Rhodesia.

Zambia's complaint regarding the continued acts of aggression of the racist regime of South Africa led to a condemnation of not only the ruling circles of Pretoria, but also the imperialist states that support this fascist regime.

Solve the Middle East Conflict at Its Roots

The discussion of the complicated problems in the Middle East took up a large part of the discussion in the past weeks.

The socialist states pointed out the necessity of a fundamental solution to the Mideast conflict which is still being obstructed by the Camp David policy of the United States.

The main problem of the Mideast conflict, as is well known, lies in the question of the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to their own independent state.

The GDR delegation recalled the decision of the UN General Assembly of 29 November 1947 to terminate Great Britain's mandate over Palestine and to divide this region into two independent states, an Arab and a Jewish state. The State of Israel came into being, but the Arab state envisaged by the General Assembly did not. It fell victim to the imperialist policy of "divide and rule", especially the striving of U.S. imperialist circles to erect in Israel their own imperialist bastion for their power interests in general and their oil interests in particular. This policy led to conflicts and wars, to bloodshed. Its continuation cannot bring pacification of this region.

At the end of the Security Council debate a resolution which contains the most important elements of a lasting fundamental solution of the Mideast conflict was voted on.

The United States voted against this resolution, thus the resolution failed to pass. The other NATO members of the Security Council abstained and thus showed the true color of their affirmations regarding a greater understanding for the rights of the Palestinian people.

The course of the discussion of this item on the agenda was nevertheless a success for the PLO and for the just cause of the Arab peoples because it showed the growing isolation of the United States in this question and the insistance of the demand for recognition of the real facts and the justified claims of the Palestinian people and their friends.

The goals and constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact states, contained in the Warsaw declaration of 15 May, are a reliable program for the delegations of the socialist states in the UN organization.

In conclusion I would like to state that I agree fully with the speech by Comrade Erich Honecker on the convocation of the tenth party congress, the Politburo report and the election guidelines.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND VIEWS FOREIGN POLICY, WARSAW MEETING

AU280750 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24/25 May 80 p 2

["Excerpt" from unattributed commentary: "Towards the 10th SED Congress--On the 12th SED Central Committee Meeting"]

[Excerpt] One of the outstanding merits of our party vis a vis the people and a token of the deeply humanistic content of its policy is its consistent dedication to insuring that war never emanates from German soil again. This is, was and remains the central concern of our socialist foreign policy.

This was just recently confirmed again when Erich Honecker, head of the GDR delegation at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Meeting, signed that meeting's declaration. The most recent peace initiative of the fraternal states proceeds from the premise that the securing of peace is what is most important. "A secure peace is the alpha and omega of mankind's peaceful future," said Erich Honecker. "It is self-explanatory that we are ready to make sacrifices for this end."

The countries of socialism have replied to the aggressive policy of threats and force of certain imperialist circles, especially the United States, with new, far-reaching proposals for the security of the peoples, for the stabilization of detente and disarmament. This shows yet again that peace and socialism are intrinsically one. Some of the most reactionary imperialist circles are currently aggravating the international situation, fueling centers of conflict in various regions of the globe and moving from detente to confrontation. Therefore, measures were agreed upon in Warsaw out of a feeling of realistic responsibility for the securing of peace, measures which safeguard the necessary combat strength of the united armed forces.

The interests of peace and the interests of the peoples do not command the breaking off, but the continuation of the dialogue between East and West, south and north, said Erich Honecker. "The meeting between Helmut Schmidt and myself in Belgrade is of special importance in this. It underlined the responsibility of the two German states for peace, especially at a time when the international situation has become more complicated. This is rightly understood in the world. Europe must indeed remain a center of peace. If dangers to peace are looming it is a duty to urge that it be safeguarded even more steadfastly.... The European treaties crowned by the Helsinki Final Act must not be sacrificed lightly to an incalculable policy."

In this context, the SED Central Committee general secretary assessed the meeting which took place in Warsaw between Leonid Brezhnev and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing as a hopeful sign. It is in line with the main content of the Warsaw declaration and the historical role of the Soviet Union as a most powerful and most influential pioneer for a peaceful world.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE CONDEMNS MIAMI RIOTING

AU271820 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 80 p 2

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "GDR Committee on Racial Unrest--Miami Actions Condemned"]

[Text] The GDR Human Rights Committee condemns the disgusting bloody acts of terror against the Afro-American population in Miami (Florida).

"Yet again it has been confirmed how brutal the ruling circles and their minions in the United States tread on the constitutional rights of the oppressed and exploited black Americans and other minorities in the interest of power and profit," the committee says in a statement published on Thursday, 22 May. "The world public had yet another opportunity to see that Washington haughtily disregards the international law principles of respect for human rights and prevention of any racial discrimination."

This policy, too, the statement says, is characteristic of the morbid imperialist system in which inhumanity is inherent, characteristic of racism growing in the United States like a cancer and forever bringing forth new crimes.

"Whatever is done by the White House to assuage and manipulate them, the struggle of the oppressed black and white Americans for their right to a dignified existence continues," the statement emphasizes. "The GDR Human Rights Committee will always stand on the side of those courageous fighters for freedom and social progress."

DPA REPORTS 'CONSTRUCTIVE' HAUFF-WEIZ TALKS IN EAST BERLIN

LD271432 Hamburg DPA in German 1236 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpt] East Berlin--At the start of his 4-day visit to the GDR, Federal Research Minister Volker Hauff today held a talk in East Berlin lasting about 2 hours with Herbert Weiz, deputy premier and minister for science and technology. They discussed the state of science and technology in the two German states. After the talk Hauff told journalists that the exchange of views had been very businesslike and very constructive. The GDR was like the federal republic: Apparently interested in longer-term cooperation in [word indistinct] spheres. However, the minister underlined that such cooperation was only possible on the basis of an agreement. Negotiations on a scientific agreement which began in November 1973 would be continued after the summer break. However, the agreement being sought was not a topic for discussion during his visit.

Hauff, who was invited by Weiz, said that the purpose of his visit was, over and above the discussion of technical questions, the exchange of views and information on the state of relations between the two German states under the present difficult international conditions. The ministers refused to comment on the question of a visit by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the GDR. This topic could not be "the subject of public statements at the present time." His own visit was also designed to help continue the talks and advance further the policy of detente. Possible areas for cooperation between the two German states are, according to Hauff, non-nuclear energy research, questions of humanizing the work environment and labor science as well as medicine and maybe cancer research. Both sides expressed interest in this.

HONECKER GREETS OAU OFFICIAL ON AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

AU271430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24/25 May 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent the following cable to Edem Kodjo, secretary general of the Organization of African Unity [OAU].

I convey cordial greetings and congratulations to you on the occasion of Africa's liberation day.

The meeting with you, esteemed Mr Secretary-General, at the OAU headquarters reflects the traditional friendly relations between the GDR and the OAU states.

The OAU, its members and the national liberation movements of the peoples of Africa may rest assured of the GDR's active and solidary support in the future, too.

Please accept, Mr Secretary-General, the expression of my great respect, linked with best wishes for successful work.

GERSTNER: HOUSING AS SOCIAL PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY 1990

DW271207 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0907 GMT 25 May 80

[Karl Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] The fields in which our life improves include housing. New apartments are completed daily.

Every day families move into new apartments and a greater and greater number of old apartments are modernized. Repair services, too, increase steadily. They do increase even though they are not yet adequate. We will have solved the housing problem as a social problem by 1990. We now have the eighties to accomplish this objective, and what needs to be done in the field of housing construction is a great deal indeed. All this must be accomplished under the next two 5-year plans so that each household will be accommodated in an apartment by 1990. How this can be managed in general and in detail will surely be part of the agenda of the 10th party congress.

Reviewing and analyzing experience gained so far with the housing construction program is part of the preparations for the 10th party congress. The seventh construction conference scheduled to be held in Berlin next month will serve the same end. It is generally known, dear listeners, that the housing construction program consists of three parts: new construction, modernization, and maintenance, and I always add in this connection as the fourth part the control of the available 6.5 million apartments and their most efficient utilization. This also includes the proper assignment, and the speedy assignment, of new and vacated apartments.

An analysis of the experience gained thus far in implementing the housing construction program has already shown that we must attribute even more importance to modernizing and preserving what we have. In order to achieve the aim by 1990, we must modernize and take care of the existing apartments, this enormous property of the people, even better. We cannot generously tear down old apartments as we did a few years ago. We must work rationally and effectively with the existing stock of apartments. We must handle it in the best possible way. Not one apartment, or as little as possible, of the existing stock should be lost.

It cannot be tolerated under any circumstances that apartments stand empty for weeks and months, and in some cases we have investigated, even for years. Apartments may not be improperly used either. On the contrary, if possible, improperly used apartments must be used again for housing, their original purpose.

To the experience gained in implementing the housing construction program we can add the fact that in some big cities the number of people looking for an apartment has not decreased, despite stepped-up construction activities.

Leipziger VOLKSZEITUNG carried an article some time ago under the headline: "More Apartments and More Applications." The article explains this phenomenon by saying that the increasing number of people looking for apartments is not due to the fact that these people have no apartment, but because they want to find a better one, an apartment with more comfort. That is in line with increasing claims with regard to the standard of living. In order to properly assess the housing situation in the GDR, we want to state that a great part of the applications for new apartments involves quality problems, better quality and not just the satisfaction of simple housing needs.

All of this indicates that the achievements of the building industry, particularly with regard to housing construction in the forthcoming 5-year plan, must continue to increase. This pertains to new construction but particularly to modernization and the preservation of what we already have. In this connection I think it is interesting that the 12th [SED Central Committee] plenum envisages an increase in repair work of 125 percent between 1981 and 1985 in order to preserve existing housing. It says that special efforts are necessary to increase the achievements of housing repair shops and building maintenance shops to preserve residential areas in cities.

FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER LAMBSDORFF CONCLUDES VISIT

LD272101 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Budapest, 27 May (MTI)--Dr. Otto Lambsdorff, minister of economy of the German Federal Republic who paid a visit to Hungary on invitation of Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, departed Tuesday afternoon from Budapest. Previously he was received by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR FRG

LD272044 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 27 (MTI)--Hungarian Construction and Urban Development Minister Kalman Abraham left for the Federal Republic of Germany on Tuesday at the head of a delegation. Invited by Dr. Dieter Haack, territorial development, building and urban construction minister of the FRG, the Hungarian delegation will conduct talks about the prospects of expanding construction industrial cooperation between the two countries.

PAL LOSONCZI CONGRATULATES SFRY'S MIJATOVIC

LD212338 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has addressed a message to Cvijetin Mijatovic congratulating him on his election as president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

KADAR, LOSONCZI CONGRATULATE HUSAK ON REELECTION

LD221802 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, have addressed a message to Dr Gustav Husak congratulating him on his re-election as president of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

DEPUTY PREMIER SZEKER HAS ECONOMIC TALKS IN LIBYA

AU271232 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian-Libyan Economic Cooperation Is Continuing To Develop"]

[Text] Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has had talks in Tripoli with the Libyan ministers of economy, heavy industries, agriculture and health about trade, economic and technical-scientific relations between the two countries and possibilities for expanding relations primarily in the areas of the agriculture, the oil industry, heavy industry, the machine industry, communications and health affairs. The deputy premier was received by 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan supreme political leadership. [paragraph continues]

At their talks, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides expressed their willingness extensively to develop cooperation between the two countries. Gyula Szeker has returned home from Libya.

KOROM MEETS WITH VIETNAMESE DELEGATION

BK260745 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] According to a Budapest source, a delegation of the VCP committee of Ho Chi Minh City led by Comrade Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, paid a visit to Hungary from 16 to 22 May 1980. On 22 May, Comrade Milahy Korom, Politburo member and secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received Comrade Vo Van Kiet and members of the delegation.

Comrade Milahy Korom appraised the great successes recorded by the Vietnamese people, in general, and by Ho Chi Minh City, in particular, since liberation. He pointed out: Despite the present serious consequences of the war, with their undaunted fighting tradition, the Vietnamese people, who have defeated two imperialist countries and who are defeating the Beijing expansionists, will certainly surmount all difficulties to score magnificent achievements in building socialism and defending their fatherland.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS ON LAZAR 22 MAY ADDRESS

AU271431 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 May 80 p 3

[Report on address by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, at a 22 May election mass rally in Miskolc: "Gyorgy Lazar in Miskolc"]

[Excerpt] Gyorgy Lazar also spoke about our foreign policy and international issues. He stressed that, closely cooperating with the fraternal socialist countries, we are continuing to actively participate in efforts to improve the international situation, consolidate peace and security, promote mutually beneficial cooperation among countries with different social systems and to continue detente. He recalled that the festive meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries, in a declaration that has elicited a great response from the peace-loving forces of the world, came to the defense of detente, the liquidation of hotbeds of international tension, the prevention of war and preservation of security and peace in Europe. The proposal that "the leaders of the countries of all areas of the world should meet at summit level in the near future, which was laid down in an appeal by the committee, has met with extensive support."

Now, as before, said the premier, our socialist community proceeds from the premise that there is no rational alternative to the policy of detente nor can there be one. Also there is no global or regional problem that can not be resolved through political means. There are and can be no insurmountable obstacles on the path leading to that if all sides approach the tasks with good will for finding a solution.

One must take the realities into account. We are aware of the fact that restraining imperialism's efforts to produce tension, curbing the arms race and retaining the achievements of detente require hard work, a steadfast struggle and the collaboration of all peace-loving and progressive forces. Serving the cause of peace and supporting the initiatives made in the interests of detente, our party and government are not only representing the interests of our people as a whole, but are contributing to the cause of universal human progress and the ascent of peoples as well.

We are justified in having faith in the attainment of our objectives. Our country's domestic political life is stable, the workers' power and socialist national unity are firm. The party is fulfilling its leading role and enjoying the trust and active support of the working people. The party's policy and the national unity that has come about and is strengthening on the basis of this policy have played a decisive role in the successes that we have achieved to date. This national unity will remain our principal source of strength.

Work performed well and meticulously constitutes the most important prerequisite for the attainment of our objectives. This is requested from everyone also by the PPF in its election appeal: "Let good work be the vital element of all working men and the source of our prosperity today and tomorrow"--Gyorgy Lazar concluded his address.

BRIEFS

MAY FREEZE--Over the past 24 hours a cold wave has swept the country. As a consequence temperatures dropped to freezing at ground level in virtually half the country. Thermometer readings fell as low as minus 4 - minus 5 degrees. Minimum dawn temperatures taken above ground level ranged from minus 2 - plus 5 degrees. By tomorrow morning ground level frost should endanger gardens in only the eastern parts of the country. Due to an influx of milder, more humid air, Transdanubia need no longer fear frost at ground level. Milder air masses coming from the southwest will make their effect rather slowly. [Excerpt] [Budapest ESTI HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 May 80 p 1 WA]

SOVIET FERTILIZER DEAL--An export-import deal worth 12 million rubles has been signed by representatives of Chemolimpex and two Soviet foreign trade enterprises at the Budapest International Fair. In accordance with the agreement, Hungarian agriculture will receive a continuous supply of artificial fertilizer from the Soviet Union; in turn our country will deliver various pesticides to the Soviet Union. An agreement between Budavox and its Soviet foreign trade counterpart will be signed today. The agreement is worth 11 million rubles. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 26 May 80 LD]

LAO MINISTER'S VISIT--Budapest, May 21 (MTI)--Khamsouk Saignaseng, Laotian agricultural and forestry minister, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday. The guest was met at Ferihegy Airport by Pal Romany, Hungarian minister of agriculture and food. At the talks the sides will discuss the agricultural situation of the two countries, and the possible forms of agricultural relations. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0613 GMT 22 May 80 LD]

WOJTASZEK MEETS WITH U.S. COMMERCE SECRETARY

LD272108 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 27 May, PAP--Today on the second day of the session held in Warsaw by the Polish-American Committee for Trade, Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek on May 27 received head of the U.S. delegation (?led by) Commerce Secretary P.M. Klutznick. The talks touched upon some issues of the current international situation, including the need to strengthen detente, improving the political climate and making the world peace durable, and tackled the state of Polish-American bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Under Secretary at the Polish Foreign Ministry M. Dobrosielski. On the same day, Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy R. Kaczyki met with P. Klutznick. They reviewed the two nations' trade and economic relations, expressing satisfaction with the their development. They also voiced the two sides' (?eagerness) for cooperation towards ensuring conditions fostering a further development of economic cooperation.

BABIUCH RECEIVES AUSTRIAN EDUCATION, ARTS MINISTER

LD231540 Warsaw PAP in English 1311 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May, PAP --Premier Edward Babiuch today received Austrian Minister of Education and the Arts Fred Sinowatz. Their talk covered questions of developing mutual relations and further cooperation in education. The meeting was attended by Polish Minister of Education Krzysztof Kruszewski.

WASZCZUK RECEIVES PANAMANIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY DELEGATION

LD232254 Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May, PAP--Invited by the PUWP CC, a delegation of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama, headed by Secretary General of the party's CC Ruben Dario Souza-Batista, stayed in Poland. The delegation was received by Secretary of the PUWP CC Jerzy Waszczuk and talked with the head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department W. Piatkowski. The guests also met with the head of the institute for basic problems of Marxism-Leninism

During their talks and meetings, both sides discussed certain aspects of the current international situation, exchanged opinions concerning both parties' activities, the prospects for further development and tightening of cooperation and consolidating the unity of the international communist movement round the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity. The sides expressed their conviction concerning the further development of Polish-Panamanian relations for the benefit of both nations and in the name of progress and peace.

EDWARD GIEREK VISITS TORUN VOIVODSHIP

LD232120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today visited Torun Voivodship. First, Edward Gierek visited Merinotex, the Torun worsted spinning mill, where he was warmly welcomed by the workforce. Accompanied by voivodship administrators, Edward Gierek visited production sections, talked with workers, took an interest in the working and living conditions of the 5,500-strong workforce, and acquainted himself with the system of self-service canteens and buffets.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee then went to the Zegarkowice state farm, which is one of the best farms in Torun Voivodship. He toured farm buildings and was acquainted with labor mechanization. He then toured the old town of Torun and saw the house where Copernicus was born, which at present is a museum. He placed a bouquet of flowers before the great astronomer's monument in the old market place.

Concluding his visit to Torun Voivodship, Edward Gierek met the executive of the party voivodship committee and was acquainted with achievements and problems in the voivodship's social and economic development in the next few years.

GIEREK, JABLONSKI, BABIUCH AT MOTHER'S DAY MEETING

LD261414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] On the occasion of Mother's Day, Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Edward Babiuch met a group of 62 women representing various professional groups and regions of the country. The meeting provided an opportunity for a business-like, cordial conversation about Poland's most important affairs. The country's present and future form depends to a great extent on women's efforts, and on the upbringing of the younger generation.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee conveyed to those present at the meeting, and through them to all Polish mothers, wishes of personal good fortune in their work for Poland and for their families.

WOJTASZEK ADDRESSES SEJM FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

LD231636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission today examined the (?results) of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states; the course of the Paris meeting of communist and workers parties; the course of the deliberations at the Fourth Interparliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the third Polish-FRG forum.

Information on the course and results of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states' conference was presented by Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs. As emerges from the report, Poland, together with the fraternal socialist states, comes out firmly in favor of continuing and strengthening the process of detente; for the development of a constructive international dialogue and cooperation; and for consolidating security and peace in Europe and the world. A particularly important role can be played by the conference on military detente and disarmament proposed by the socialist countries. We would like that important conference, in the spirit of the initiative put forward at the Eighth PZPR Congress by Edward Gierek and supported fully by the May conference of the Political Consultative Committee, to be held in the Polish capital.

Discussing the new, important initiative of the Warsaw Pact states concerning a meeting of the state leaders of all regions, Minister Wojtaszek stated that this is a proposal for a broad dialogue at the highest level, constituting yet another confirmation of the readiness of the socialist countries for a peaceful solution of the tensions and difficult problems of the present day, by way of political talks and negotiations.

Indicating the positive events and signs of the recent period, giving rise to optimism, the minister stressed the great significance of the recent meeting and talks in Wilanow between Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, with the participation of Edward Gierek. That meeting boded well for hopes of removing obstacles on the road to strengthening detente, mutual understanding and trust in international relations. Minister Wojtaszek drew attention to the particular involvement and active role of Poland in the cause of strengthening the foundations and structure of detente, the development of dialogue and cooperation, particularly in traditional relations with the states of Europe. Our contribution and constant efforts in this field are meeting with broad recognition and a positive response in the international arena. The results of the Paris meeting of communist and workers parties were discussed by Deputy Jerzy Waszczuk, chairman of the commission. He stressed that the appeal to the peoples of the European states passed at the meeting creates a platform for dialogue and cooperation with socialists, social democrats, Christians and all democratic forces of Europe who come out in favor of peace and detente.

The course of the deliberations of the Fourth Interparliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was discussed by Deputy Mieczyslaw Rakowski. The conference passed a resolution in which it notes the worsening of the international situation in the past months, and appeals to parliaments and governments to take concrete steps toward preserving and strengthening the structure of detente [word indistinct]. The participants in the conference expressed the conviction that Madrid 1980 should end in success. The commission also heard a report by Deputy Rysard Wojna on the course of the deliberations at the third Poland-FRG forum, which was devoted to an exchange of views on assessment of the decade in the process of normalization between both countries, and the problems connected with the continuation and development of detente in Europe. After a discussion, the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission accepted the reports presented.

GUCWA ADDRESSES PEASANT HOLIDAY FESTIVAL

LD242241 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 May, PAP--A gala meeting was held in Rzeszow today to mark the traditional peasant holiday falling on tomorrow. The holiday is celebrated by farmers and inhabitants of the countryside together with the working class and the entire Polish society. The celebrations of this peasant holiday commemorate the joint struggle of the working class and peasants for national and social liberation.

Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the United Peasant Party CC--a party now affiliating 420,000 members--delivered a speech during the meeting. In a few weeks, said Gucwa, we will celebrate the 85th anniversary of the foundation of the peasant movement whose first organizational forms emerged and the outline of its first programme was formulated in 1895. Next, characterizing the attainments of 35 years of People's Poland scored by the effort of the entire nation, Gucwa pointed to a remarkable contribution of the Polish countryside to Poland's industrialization. In its implementation, the right strategy of development which we have adopted, stressed Gucwa, requires the intensification of steps promoting better use of accumulated productive potential.

The speaker said that the present co-operation of the PUWP, the leading force of the Polish people, with the United Peasant Party [UPP] and the Democratic Party is the foundation of Poland's system. It integrates the Polish society around the joint programme of Poland's socialist development.

Speaking about current questions in agriculture, Gucwa stressed that in their joint policy the PUWP and the UPP attach big weight to taking advantage of all possibilities to increase the agricultural production in all sectors of agriculture as well as in all areas of the farming output. The contemporary contents of the peasant alliance is that farmers should supply the nation with ample amount of foodstuffs, while industry-produced means of production should aid farmers and permit them to reap the greatest possible yields. Referring to international events, Gucwa said that Poland is a firm link in the community of socialist states. The stand of these states on all the most important international issues was emphasized in the declaration adopted during the recent Warsaw meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty. The declaration again proposed to all countries to convene in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament. The proposal was put forth by Edward Gierek, the Polish party leader, during the 8th PUWP Congress recalling numerous Poland's peace initiatives in the international forum. The speaker stressed that [word indistinct] Polish foreign policy was always marked by the striving to prevent the arms race, to expand co-operation and to ensure lasting security worldwide. By co-operating with peasant parties and organizations worldwide, the UPP takes an active part in propagating the ideas of peace, disarmament and the world security among other states and nations, Gucwa continued. The Sejm has also been active in this area.

On behalf of the PUWP CC and its first secretary, Edward Gierek, an address was made by Andrzej Zabinski, secretary of the PUWP CC. He stressed that the coming years should bring essential progress in the efficiency of the entire economy, including farming. The party and the state will support all strivings by farmers to make better use of arable lands and to expand their farms.

STATE COUNCIL SESSION ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

AU231336 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 22 May 80 pp 1, 2

["Inaugural Sessions and Activity Programs of Voidvodship People's Councils--Evaluation of Social Production Pledges in Honor of the 25th Anniversary of People's Poland--State Council in Session"]

[Excerpts] PAP--The 21 May session of the State Council at the Belweder Palace evaluated the social production pledges to honor the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic, the course and results of the inaugural sessions of the newly elected voivodships people's councils, and the activity programs of the councils and their presidiums. The State Council noted that the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland had produced new initiatives and extended the scope of traditional production pledges, which were ccuntrywide and which involved all social communities in implementing the tasks of the national socioeconomic plan and those dictated by the urgent needs of voivodships, towns and rural parishes. The general value of social production pledges implemented in 1979 amounted to almost Z19 billion--Z5 billion more than in 1978. The pledges carried out to benefit the communal facilities, housing, roads, schools and health service installations were worth more than other pledges in 1979.

The State Council ratified the protocol to the Polish-Soviet agreement on legal assistance and legal relations in the sphere of civil, family and criminal cases; the protocol on the changed statutes of CEMA; the Polish-SRV consular convention; the ILO Convention No 134 on preventing accidents of sailors at work. The State Council appointed Jozef Tejchma ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Switzerland, and Franciszek Adamkiewicz ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Austria; appointed 28 new judges for voivodship courts, 10 new judges for regional labor and social insurance courts and 87 new judges for regional courts; and granted Polish citizenship to 36 persons.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES CSSR'S HUSAK ON REELECTION

AU271108 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 May 80 p 5

[Congratulatory message sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to CSSR President Gustav Husak on the latter's reelection]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR.

Esteemed Comrade Husak, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, I take great pleasure in conveying to you warmest congratulations on the occasion of your reelection to the high position of president of the CSSR. The RCP and all working people in our country highly appreciate the good relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation with the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people, and your personal contribution to continually developing Romanian-Czechoslovak relations.

With the firm conviction that the relations between our parties, countries and peoples will increasingly develop in the future, in our mutual interests and in the interests of the general cause of socialism, detente and peace, I want to convey to you, esteemed Comrade Husak, most sincere wishes for health, happiness and new achievements in promoting the prosperity of friendly, Socialist Czechoslovakia.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

VERDET GREETS BELGIAN COUNTERPART ON REELECTION

AU231835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/5/1980--Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, sent a telegram to Wilfried Martens on his having been re-invested with the office of prime minister of the Kingdom of Belgium, which expresses the conviction that the good relations between the two countries will steadily develop.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES RWANDAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU231046 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Jules Kananura, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda to our country. In his speech on this occasion, the Rwandan ambassador pointed to the excellent friendly relations binding our two peoples, who are animated by the desire for mutual understanding and who have very similar viewpoints on a large number of topical international issues. The ambassador also said that the Rwandan people particularly appreciate the policy of solidarity, cooperation and independence promoted by the RCP and the Romanian Government, and hail President Nicolae Ceausescu's constant efforts for moral and material support to the struggle for Africa's liberation. He expressed the determination to contribute to developing and diversifying cooperation between our countries, in accordance with the desire of the Rwandan Government and the interests of both peoples.

On receiving the ambassador's credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked him for the sentiments expressed. In his reply, the Romanian head of state pointed out the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Ceausescu expressed the conviction that they will increasingly expand and diversify, particularly in production sharing, to the benefit of our countries and in the interest of the cause of peace, detente and understanding in the world.

We believe that the interests of peace and progress for all nations, the speaker said, require greater efforts to resolve all problems through negotiations alone, to eliminate the old policy of domination and inequality, to build a new international economic order, to attain overall disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to achieve security and cooperation in Europe and to create a better and more just world, without arms and wars, on our planet.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES UNIDO EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

AU232020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/5/1980--On May 23, President Nicolae Ceausescu received 'Abd ar-Rahman Khane, executive director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), who is paying a visit to Romania. 'Abd ar-Rahman Khane conveyed to the Romanian head of state the high appreciation of UNIDO Permanent Committee for the important contribution made by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu personally to the assertion in the world of the spirit of peace, friendship, collaboration and understanding among nations.

During the talk, satisfaction was expressed at the steady intensification of the collaboration between Romania and UNIDO in the field of industrial development, of Romania's participation in attaining the objectives of the programme of that U.N. specialized agency. At the same time, the joint wish was brought to the fore of expanding and diversifying those relations in the spirit of the policy of broad cooperation and friendly collaboration with the developing countries promoted by the Romanian state. It was considered that the activity of the joint UNIDO/Romania centre, itself an original body of cooperation between Romania and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should be intensified. The necessity was stressed of enhancing the role and authority of UNIDO in international life, in expanding interstate industrial cooperation, in solving the problems linked to the eradication of underdevelopment, to supporting the developing countries' efforts towards industrialization so that they be ensured full independence and sovereignty.

During the talk it was assessed that the surmounting of the current international situation, the resumption of the policy of detente and the passage, within this framework, to measures of curbing the arms race, to the release of substantial material and human means corresponded to the efforts for finding practical solutions of supporting the lagging countries, for establishing a new international economic order--a prerequisite for political and economic stability, for the strengthening of peace and collaboration among peoples. The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DANISH GOVERNMENT COUNSELOR

AU241340 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Helveg Petersen, well-known Danish politician and publicist, government counselor and former chairman of the Radical Liberal Party of Denmark, who is on a visit to our country at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. Expressing thanks for being received and for the invitation to visit Romania to become acquainted with the achievements recorded by the Romanian people in the course of socioeconomic development, the guest expressed words of great appreciation for the activity carried out by the head of the Romanian state--a prominent figure of current political life--devoted to the Romanian people's progress and prosperity and to achieving the ideals of peace and cooperation among all peoples.

During the ensuing talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to the current international situation.

BURTICA RECEIVES FRG ECONOMY MINISTER LAMBSDORFF

AU271923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/5/1980--Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview on May 27 with Otto Graf Lambsdorff, federal minister of economics of the Federal Republic of Germany, head of the West German economic delegation now visiting Romania. During the interview, they highlighted with satisfaction the relations, economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany which, in keeping with the understandings reached during summit meetings and talks, develop continually. New concrete possibilities were examined for the expansion and diversification, henceforth too, of the cooperation in production, both bilateral and on third markets, of economic, industrial and technical cooperation in domains of mutual interest, between enterprises and organizations in the two countries, as well as for increasing the volume of trade exchanges.

VERDET RECEIVES BULGARIAN STATE PLANNING CHAIRMAN

AU271035 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Kiril Zarev, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During the ensuing talk, the two sides expressed particular satisfaction with the constant upward evolution of relations at various levels established between Romania and Bulgaria, relations whose course was given a decisive impetus by the frequent meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov. They also discussed aspects linked with further developing Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation, with expanding economic cooperation and with increasing and diversifying trade exchange. The interview took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

DPRK METAL INDUSTRY MINISTER, DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU241457 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1980--At the invitation of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, Yun Ho-sok, minister of metal industry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a fact-finding visit to Romania in the company of a group of experts. The guest met Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgical industry, as well as executives of research and design institutes. In the spirit of mutual advantage, they analyzed questions related to the development of the economic and technico-scientific collaboration, of the exchanges of products and equipment, of building objectives in the iron-and-steel industry over 1981-1985 between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Korean minister and the other experts also visited units of the Romanian metallurgical industry.

Received by Finance Minister

AU232005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/5/1980--On May 23, Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, received Yun Ho-sok, minister of metal industry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, now on a visit to Romania. Examined were questions regarding the collaboration and exchanges in the field of iron-and-steel industry for the 1981-1985 period, in technological cooperation and in building various units.

SCINTEIA COMMENTATOR ON VERDET'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

AU270925 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 May 80 p 6

[Al. Campeanu: "A Noteworthy Contribution to the Continuous Development of Romanian-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] The continuous development of the Romanian-Soviet friendly, multifaceted cooperation found a fresh and eloquent expression in the recent dialogue conducted in Moscow between the two heads of government. The official friendship visit paid to the USSR by the prime minister of the Romanian Government, Comrade Ilie Verdet, at the invitation of the Soviet Government, and his talks with Chairman of the Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin made an important contribution to expanding and diversifying cooperation between our countries in numerous areas of socialist and communist construction.

Thus, the joint session of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government highly praised the results of the visit. The joint session stressed that the prime minister's meetings and talks, and the measures established on the occasion, "are in accordance with the agreements concluded between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and expressed our party's and state's determination to further work to deepen the friendship and expand the multifaceted cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and communism, and of international peace, detente and cooperation."

As is known, prompted by a common system and common aims, and benefiting from the sound political-legal basis provided by the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and by the joint declaration signed in Bucharest in the fall of 1976, Romanian-Soviet relations are progressing most fruitfully. The entire development of our cooperation forcefully highlights the constructive nature of the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, comradely mutual assistance and international solidarity, which stand at the basis of these relations.

Experience and life itself testify that the decisive factor in the continuously ascending course of Romanian-Soviet relations is the close, comradely cooperation between the leading political forces of the two countries--the RCP and the CPSU--and within this framework, the decisive meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev which, through the understandings produced, have each time promoted a further intensification in our general relations and opened new prospects for them.

The exchange of friendly messages between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev, and the discussion between the Romanian prime minister and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, emphasized the two sides' satisfaction with the good relations among their parties, countries and peoples, and with the development of Romanian-Soviet cooperation in the most varied areas, as well as their desire to deepen these relations and to find new ways of continuously diversifying them.

As was once again stressed on the occasion of the recent talks, economic cooperation is rapidly developing, the Soviet Union being Romania's most important commercial partner. Thus, through the implementation of the commercial agreement for the current 5-year plan, which envisages bringing the total volume of mutual deliveries to 9 billion rubles, the volume of exchange will be 70 percent higher than in the previous 5-year plan.

Along this line, the Moscow talks centered on aspects of economic cooperation and on expanding and further improving cooperation in this area, in keeping with the growing opportunities created by the current and future development of the two countries' production forces. Endorsing the preliminary results of the coordination of the two countries' state plans for the coming 5-year plan, the sides stressed--as stated in the communique published--that the finalization of this project will secure a sound basis for continuous and long-term development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

One of the features of this cooperation is the increase in the share of sophisticated, modern and more efficient forms of cooperation, such as production-sharing and specialization in key industrial branches. Proceeding from a desire to capitalize fully and in the interest of both countries on the experience gained and on the remarkable achievements attained in the development of the two countries' national economies, the sides emphasized their determination to further expand such superior forms of economic cooperation. Of great importance in this connection is the conclusion of a long-term program which outlines the organizational framework and establishes production sharing and specialization targets for the next 10 years, up to 1990. For the same purpose, it was decided to expand currently existing agreements in the coming 5-year plan, and to work out similar new programs. As a result of the agreements concluded, the scope of production-sharing and specialization in the most important sectors--such as machine-building, the chemical and petrochemical industries, and so forth--will increase within the general economic relations. Cooperation will also develop in the production of complex industrial equipment, electronics and data processing, transportation, and so forth.

There is no doubt that the development of economic cooperation and the expansion and diversification of production-sharing and specialization will have the most positive effects on the two countries' development. At the same time, they will make an important contribution to the implementation of the comprehensive program, and of the long-term cooperation programs adopted at the CEMA 1978 Bucharest session, which will help solve certain problems faced by the member states, such as better supplies of fuel and raw materials, machinery installations and modern technology.

Romanian-Soviet cooperation is also increasing in the areas of technology and science, and its efficiency is growing. In the near future, this cooperation will materialize in various forms, including exchanges of technical documentation for the manufacture of new types of machinery and installations, introduction of sophisticated technological processes, modernization of economic units and construction of new ones.

Upon exchanging views on certain international issues, the sides stressed the need for efforts to continue the policy of detente and peace, to settle hotbeds of conflict, and to fully implement the Helsinki Final Act with a view to achieving security and cooperation in Europe, halting the arms race and adopting disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament measures--these being the most important priorities of our time in which all peoples are interested. Recalling the importance of the specific measures envisaged in this respect in the document recently adopted by the Warsaw Pact member states, Romania and the USSR reaffirmed their determination to act, together with all peace-loving countries and all democratic and progressive forces, to fulfill those aims which are decisive for world peace. At the same time, our countries reasserted their solidarity with the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for national independence and social progress, a struggle which is increasingly becoming one of the salient features of contemporary international life.

There is no doubt that the realization of the results of the Moscow talks will contribute to further developing and deepening multifaceted Soviet-Romanian relations of friendship and cooperation. The intensification of these relations is fully in keeping with the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism and communism, and of peace and cooperation in the world.

SCINTEIA ON DPRK FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU271256 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 May 80 p 6

[Editorial: "The Continuous Development of Romanian-Korean Friendly Manysided Cooperation and Militant Solidarity"]

[Text] With great satisfaction the Romanian and Korean peoples mark 5 years since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the DPRK, an event of historic importance in the chronicles of our fraternal relations. Based on the experience of lengthy and fruitful cooperation between the two countries, and meeting the national interests and the common aims and objectives of the two peoples, the document signed in Bucharest on 26 May 1975 by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and president of the DPRK, marked a new and superior stage in the continuous strengthening and development of Romanian-Korean friendship and cooperation both in all sectors of socialist construction and in the international arena.

"This treaty," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, "opens up wonderful prospects for expanding multifaceted Romanian-Korean cooperation, and asserts the determination of our parties and peoples to closely cooperate both in building socialism in the two countries and in forcefully asserting the principles of socialism and the cause of peace and cooperation among nations." In his turn, Comrade Kim Il-song said: "I believe that this treaty constitutes a forceful stimulus, and not just for the development of our relations of friendship and cohesion. It constitutes a stimulus for developing relations among the socialist countries, among the Third World countries, and among all progressive peoples in the world."

Brilliantly confirming the absolute correctness of those statements, the period that has elapsed since the signing of the treaty has forcefully highlighted the great importance of its provisions and their profound theoretical and practical significance. There is no doubt that the document's sanctioning--as the basis for bilateral relations--of the universally valid principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and each people's right to independently decide on their fate and to use their resources in accordance with their own interests, makes the treaty an effective political-legal instrument for the multisided cooperation between the two countries and peoples. It is a valuable contribution to democratizing international relations and consolidating international peace and security.

In the spirit of the treaty, which was constructively complemented by the joint declaration signed in Pyongyang in 1978, close Romanian-Korean cooperation has been and is continuously expanding and deepening--to our mutual satisfaction--in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and all other areas.

The entire fruitful development of the fraternal Romanian-Korean relations emphasized the decisive role played by the meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song for continuously promoting this fruitful cooperation and raising it onto ever higher levels. One vividly recalls the impressive and unforgetable reception extended to both leaders in Pyongyang and Bucharest. Their summit meetings, held in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding, are becoming a fruitful and systematic practice that is continually proving its usefulness. Recently the Romanian people were again given an opportunity to play host to Comrade Kim Il-song, a dear guest. His recent talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the agreements concluded to further expand Romanian-Korean relations once again emphasized the major, decisive importance of contacts between the two party and state leaders.

As a concrete materialization of the decisions taken at highest level, the economic cooperation is continuously developing and diversifying, and goods exchanges increase with every year. At the same time, production-sharing is gaining in importance. The two countries are working together on important projects for their national economies. Cooperation in scientific-technical research and in the area of culture is also expanding, as are exchanges of experience in various sectors of socialist construction, cooperation between mass and civic organizations, and so forth.

In the spirit of the agreements concluded at the summit level, our cooperation will undoubtedly acquire even greater scope through deepening economic cooperation, extensive scientific-technical and cultural relations, and relations in other areas of mutual interest, thus making an ever greater contribution to the two countries' progress in the construction of the new system.

The fruitfulness of the Romanian-Korean treaty is also illustrated by the developing cooperation between the two countries in the international arena, where Romania and the DPRK are working to halt the aggravation of the international situation, to resume and continue the policy of detente, cooperation and peace, in keeping with the supreme interests of all people, to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among the socialist and nonaligned countries, among anti-imperialist and democratic forces everywhere, with a view to attaining those great objectives.

For our people, who are putting all their creative energies into building the comprehensively developed socialist society, this anniversary constitutes a happy opportunity to reaffirm their feelings of warm friendship, great appreciation for and solidarity with the Korean people. Our people sincerely rejoice in the great successes attained by the DPRK under the leadership of the KWP, with Comrade Kim Il-song at its head, in implementing the decisions of the fifth party congress, in building a modern industry and agriculture, developing the national culture and raising the living standard of the masses. These successes constitute a sound material basis and an inspiring incentive for the struggle of the Korean people both in the North and the South, to erase the arbitrary division of the country and to achieve its peaceful and democratic reunification.

Inspired by its feelings of fraternal friendship for and militant solidarity with the Korean people, Socialist Romania has supported and continues to resolutely support the DPRK's constructive initiatives and proposals aimed at permitting the Koreans themselves to achieve the reunification of their country, without any foreign interference, in accordance with the supreme interests of the entire Korean nation. A peaceful, political solution to the Korean problem would undoubtedly have a positive impact on the entire international political climate.

Wholeheartedly congratulating the friendly Korean people on the occasion of the fifth a anniversary of the signing of the Romanian-Korean Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the Romanian communists and people, the entire public opinion in our country express their firm conviction that the development of friendship and manysided cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples, in line with the provisions of the treaty, is fully in keeping with our mutual interests and at the same time, that it makes an important contribution to the cause of peace, socialism, democracy and progress throughout the world.

TELEVISION COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH GDR SIGNED

AU272010 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Alexandru Ionescu, director general of the Romanian radio-television station, and Heinrich Adameck, chairman of the State Committee of the GDR Television, today signed in Berlin a working protocol on cooperation in 1980-81 between the television stations of the two countries.

BUCHAREST MEETING MARKS AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

AU232030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/5/1980--The Romanian League of Friendship with the Peoples of Asia and Africa and the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (IRRCS) arranged on May 23 a meeting marking Africa liberation day and the 17th foundation anniversary of the Organization of African Unity. In the address he made on the occasion Ion Botar, IRRCS secretary, pointed to the significance of May 23, to the relations of close friendship and cooperation Romania has with the countries on the African Continent. He highlighted the decisive role the visits President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to African countries, his meetings and talks with heads of state and leaders of African liberation movements play in the development of those relations. The documents, understanding and agreements covenanted on those occasions, he further said, contribute to the development and deepening of Romanian-African relations, serve the cause of strengthening solidarity, peace and cooperation in the world.

Taking the floor next were Joseph Graham, ambassador of the Republic of Liberia in Bucharest, and (Abdel Salam Dajani), director of the U.N. Information Centre for Romania who pointed to the contribution Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu have made to strengthening solidarity with the African peoples, to attaining their aspirations for unity, freedom and independence, against the colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination and dictate. The message addressed to the meeting by Salim Ahmad Salim, president of the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly, was read. The message pays homage to the Romanian Government and people for the firm and full support consistently granted to the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UK--Under presidential decree, Vasile Gliga was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to replace Pretor Popa who has been recalled to the head office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 21 May 80 AU]

VRHOVEC CONCLUDES VISIT TO ALGERIA; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Meeting With POLISARIO Official

LD271754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Algiers--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, received POLISARIO Front representative Omar Mansour in Algiers today and had a conversation with him. Mansour briefed Vrhovec on the state of affairs and development of the situation in Western Sahara. In this connection the federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed the principled support extended by Yugoslavia to all peoples struggling for self-determination and independence within the framework of the decisions and resolutions of the nonaligned countries.

Report on Press, Departure Statements

LD271652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Algiers--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, ended his working visit to Algiers this afternoon. In Algiers he had 2 days of talks with Ben Yahia, minister of foreign affairs. Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria, also received Josip Vrhovec this morning.

The press statement, released in Algiers in connection with Josip Vrhovec's visit, stresses that the two ministers discussed the topical situation in the world, a situation marked by the worsening of international relations and by the fact that the policy of detente and of active peaceful coexistence is being called into question. Both Vrhovec and Ben Yahia stressed the role of the policy of nonalignment and of the nonaligned movement as an irreplaceable factor in international life and its capability to act to find and apply solutions for topical world problems.

In their talks the two ministers and their associates paid particular attention to the coming special session of the UN General Assembly and to global negotiations within the framework of the two countries' joint efforts for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria were also discussed. Vrhovec and Ben Yahia expressed satisfaction at the fruitful development of cooperation and examined the possibilities for its further intensification and deepening in all spheres.

The Yugoslav and Algerian ministers also agreed to continue to maintain periodic contacts within the framework of the traditional consultations between the two countries.

During a conversation he had today with President Chadli Bendjedid, Josip Vrhovec once again expressed the Yugoslav leadership's gratitude for the expressions of sympathy and for the support extended to the Yugoslav peoples on the occasion of President Tito's death, as well as for the presence of President Benjedid and a high-ranking Algerian delegation at the funeral.

During the conversation with Vrhovec, President Bendjedid stressed that it was not only Algeria that had lost a friend when President Tito died but that the nonaligned movement had lost its founder.

In these talks reference was also made to the comprehensive development of cooperation between the two countries as well as to international issues. The Algerian president noted that Algeria and Yugoslavia hold the same assessments of the situation in the world and that they have identical views of the significance of the policy of nonalignment in international relations and the present situation in the world. Chadli Bendjedid also pointed to the significance of the role and activity of nonaligned countries in overcoming the dangerous situation in the world and consolidation of peace and cooperation.

In his statement made before his departure, Josip Vrhovec expressed satisfaction at the warm and friendly reception accorded to him and to the Yugoslav delegation in Algeria. Vrhovec stressed that in the talks the two countries' strong interest in close cooperation was manifested both in the bilateral as well as in the international spheres. The peoples of Yugoslavia highly appreciate the Algerian people and their significant role in the world and in the nonaligned movement, Vrhovec said, recalling that on this basis there has been close cooperation between the leaders of the two countries for a long time already.

The Yugoslav delegation also included Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, Milijan Komatina, SFRY representative at the United Nations.

Communique on Visit

LD271653 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 27 May 80

["Communique on Yugoslav-Algerian Talks"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Algiers--At the end of the visit Josep Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, paid to Algiers, the following communique for the press was released:

"Within the framework of the traditional consultations between the two countries, Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, paid a working visit to Algiers on 26th and 27th May and held talks with Ben Yahia, member of the National Liberation Front Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs. Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic received Josep Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs on 27th May.

"Within the framework of the talks held by the two ministers which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, worsening international tension was discussed.

"At a time when international relations are worsening and when the policies of detente and active peaceful coexistence are being called into question, the two ministers stressed the role of the policy of nonalignment and of the movement of nonaligned countries as an irreplaceable factor in international life, as well as its ability to act in finding and applying solutions for topical problems.

"Within the framework of the joint efforts of the two countries for the establishment of a new international economic order, the two ministers paid particular attention to the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly and to global negotiations.

"The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful development of cooperation between the two countries and discussed the possibilities for their consolidation and deepening in every sphere.

"Agreement was also reached on continuing periodical contacts for planning further discussions between the two countries."

Statement on Return

AU271935 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, tonight returned to Belgrade from his visit to Algeria where he had held talks with the most responsible officials of that friendly nonaligned country. At the airport Josip Vrhovec made the following statement to our correspondent:

[Begin Vrhovec recording] We made a brief working visit. We discussed our mutual relations with Minister Ben Yahia. I was received by President Chadli Bendjedid. That was yet another opportunity for us to thank Algeria for having sent such a high level delegation headed by President Chadli Bendjedid to the funeral of our president. During the talks we noted that our traditional friendly relations continue to successfully develop and that we would jointly do everything in our power to develop even more comprehensively our bilateral relations and our friendship and to most closely cooperate on the world scene, especially as two nonaligned countries, in overcoming the present very dangerous world situation and further asserting the principles and aims of the nonaligned policy. [end recording]

REPORT ON VRHOVEC MEETING WITH CUBA'S MAIMIERCA

LD101746 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec met here today with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

The two foreign ministers, with their aides, carried out a wide-ranging exchange of views on the aggravated situation and, especially, dangerous crises in the world, and stressed the need for activity by the movement of non-aligned countries in further affirming the principles and goals of the movement of non-alignment.

DORONJSKI CHAIRS LCY SESSION ON WOMEN'S ROLE

LD271704 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--A session held in Belgrade today by the LCY Central Committee and Presidium and chaired by Stevan Doronjski considered topical ideopolitical questions of the further promotion of the social position and role of women in our socialist self-managing society. The introductory report was submitted by Djuro Trbovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

It was noted that on the whole significant results have been achieved in implementing the League of Communists' policy of the position and role of women in our society, an integral part of the entire political action and activity of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in the development of socioeconomic relations and the political system of socialist self-management.

At the Presidium's session it was stressed that the necessary specific sociopolitical activity had not developed everywhere in the period following the 11th congress and that insufficient efforts have been made to achieve even better results in settling a series of questions of the further promotion of the social position and role of women in our society made possible by the level attained in socioeconomic and political development.

In order to set in motion a broader and more intensive ideopolitical action and a critical appraisal of past practices and results and the adoption of specific results in all environments and at all levels, the Presidium decided that action conclusions be prepared for one of the coming sessions. These conclusions would be presented to the organs and organizations of the League of Communists.

The Presidium confirmed the status of the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrovec.

The Presidium also adopted the work programs of its commissions for 1980--the Commission for the Development of the League of Communists and Personnel Policy, the Commission for All-People's Defense, the Commission for Petitions, Complaints and Grievances, the Commission for Propaganda and Information Activity and the Commission for Powers.

MONTENEGRIN PRESIDIUM NOTES UNDERREPRESENTATION OF ALBANIANS

AU272030 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 May 80

[Jagos Stojanovic report]

[Summary] "The strengthening of the class social and national structure of the League of Communists of Montenegro is one of the main targets of political activity in the republic." Jagos Stojanovic reports and comments on the directions and motives of this activity in light of the discussion at today's session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Montenegro:

At today's session the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Montenegro discussed the policy of admissions of new members to the league and noted in this connection that the league now has 70,000 members, 50 percent of whom, including 5,300 workers, have been admitted in the last few years. However, in 1979 only 15 percent of the newly admitted members were workers whereas in 1974 workers represented 26 percent of the newly admitted members. "There is no reason for this decline, especially since two thirds of all employed people in the republic are workers." Analyzing the causes of this situation, the Presidium noted that last year half of the 1,680 basic organizations of the League of Communists of Montenegro, including some of the organizations of the Niksic ironworks, the Cetinje Obod work organization and the Titograd aluminum combine, admitted no new members. On the other hand the number of women among the league's members had doubled as compared to a few years ago. One third of all members are below the age of 27 years. But secondary school and university students are being admitted to the league relatively more frequently than workers and agricultural producers.

"If we repeat the criticism made by the Presidium today that the number of Albanians and Muslims in the League of Communists is below the existing possibilities and that it is not in accord with the structure of the republic's population, then there is good reason to conclude that the communal organizations of the league must immediately examine both the good and the bad aspects of the policy of admissions to the League of Communists."

SERBIAN TRADE UNION MEETING DISCUSSES WORK HABITS

LD261512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--An ever-increasing number of Serbian work organizations are working on Saturdays and Sundays. This arrangement should be supported, but at the same time one needs to analyze what and how much is being done the rest of the week as well. This conclusion was reached today at a session of the Serbian Trade Union Federation Council Presidium and is also evidenced by the business results of associated labor organizations in the past year.

It is surprising, as was noted at today's meeting, to see the indifference displayed by [word indistinct] organizations which ended the last business year with losses. Programs to cure this are being introduced, but one gets the impression that employees do not put all their efforts into their work.

The majority of work organizations seek to solve their own problems by raising prices, instead of consolidating production and income-based links. The shortage of consumer goods continues to be mainly explained by the shortage of imported raw materials and, as was noted at today's session, one gets the mistaken impression that there are no consumer goods without imported raw materials.

The Trade Union Presidium also made a critical analysis of the work of trade union organizations, especially those in production work organizations. It noted that narrow local interests of individual localities still influence the actions of trade unions.

Trade union activists in work organizations should eliminate the practice of letting business experts write their reports.

SERBIA'S NJEGOVAN SPEAKS ABOUT NATIONALITIES, DEFENSE

LD241504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Dimitrovgrad--Tito's achievement would not be as great as it is if it were not able to survive its creator. It is a painful truth that Tito is no more, but equally clear is the Yugoslav nations' and nationalities' resolve to continue along his road. This is the road of socialist self-management, independence and nonalignment and the whole world has been able to see for itself that the Yugoslav system functions faultlessly and that we can with every right continue to consider ourselves one of the most stable, most open and freest countries in Europe and the world. This was stated by Iso Njegovan, vice president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, at a meeting held in Dimitrovgrad tonight in connection with the gathering of the nations and nationalities of Serbia.

The brotherhood and unity of all of our nations and nationalities, according to Njegovan, provide a reliable basis for our future. The meaning of this slogan is not only historical and formal but represents the reality of our relations. The nations and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, above all in this border area, are well aware and understand what the policy of brotherhood and unity means for them and for the whole of our country. "Only on this basis can we build our future, only if united in a socialist community of nations and nationalities based on equality can we remain in step on the road of freedom, socialism and self-management."

Speaking about Comrade Tito as a person and about his work, Iso Njegovan emphasized that Tito's work was most closely linked with the history of our nations and nationalities, as well as with mankind's entire progressive aspirations. This was evident, among other things, from the example of the victory won by Tito and Yugoslavia over the Stalinist pressure, a victory that went beyond the borders of a small socialist country. This was a victory for all the international workers' movement and for the principles of independence, sovereignty and right of every socialist country to build its own socialist future. These principles subsequently underwent a powerful affirmation and became an irreplaceable basis for the development of relations between Yugoslavia and all the socialist countries and also between numerous socialist countries and communist parties.

After stressing Tito's enormous contribution to the founding and development of the idea and movement of nonalignment, Njegovan pointed out that our socialist self-managing community is what we most directly feel is Tito's achievement. Tito's system of socialist self-management has led to an unprecedented rebirth, to the transformation of our country from an agricultural and backward one into a medium-developed industrial country. Even more significant results have been achieved in the development of social relations and the socialist awareness of our people, which represents the motive power needed for our further successful development.

After dwelling on the efforts being made to implement the policy of economic stabilization, Iso Njegovan, vice-president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, also pointed out significant social tasks, such as the deepening of self-managing socialist socioeconomic relations and the implementation of Tito's initiative on collective work as a particularly topical task in the sphere of the political system. Significant results have been achieved in the sphere of all-people's defense, and our army now represents a modern army of all of our nations and nationalities. It unwaveringly stands guard at our country's borders and protects our quiet and unhindered socialist development.

Territorial defense and civil protection and all the other forms of all-people's defense have also vigorously grown in strength. We are able to turn virtually all the able-bodied inhabitants of our country within a short period of time into a well-organized, trained and combat-ready army with which no aggressor could cope. "We are invincible because we are Tito's army with clear goals and orientations and with a historically tested resolve to defend our most valuable possession--our freedom and independence."

After commenting on topical problems and the exacerbation of the international situation, Iso Njegovan said that our country devotes particular attention to the development of friendly relations with its neighbors. Despite the past strains we wish to look into the future with confidence. We live together in this part of Europe, we have a hard past in common and we must also have a common future. If this future is to be happier and more beautiful for all the peoples in southeast Europe together we must make constructive and fruitful efforts. There may be differences between us and it is quite certain that we view international events and questions of internal development with different eyes. However, Iso Njegovan emphasized, this need **not** prevent us from living as good neighbors and having highly-developed cooperation.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MATTERS

AU221856 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 May 80

[Dusan Mitic and Slavoljub Sljepcevic report on session of all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly in Belgrade on 22 May]

[Text] Implementing the adopted program of economic stabilization, the [Serbian] Executive Council has submitted to the assembly a program to conserve energy, raw materials and production materials.

It is envisaged that this year, on the basis of general social action, corresponding measures will be taken which should lead to economical use of raw materials and energy. This Serbian program should contribute to the taking of concrete measures for conservation because no corresponding plan on the level of the federation has been adopted.

Today, the chambers discussed a report on the course of preparing an accord on the basis of the social plan for the next 5-year period. Representatives of the republican Social Planning institute pointed out that there had been a delay in preparing plans. They stressed that it was indispensable to increase the overall activity in all circles so as to adopt the plan in time. The work collectives are now concentrating their work on implementing the current economic policy because the tasks of economic stabilization for this year are thus resolved.

No agreement has yet been reached on an accord to direct the trends of social reproduction, national defense, the development of the underdeveloped republics and provinces and on the development of economic relations with foreign countries. It was proposed that accords should also be drawn up on the development of agriculture and agroindustry, on investments to develop major highway traffic and tourist trade, as well as to further develop the raw materials basis. For the time being, certain questions pertaining to the development policy and the economic policy of common interests with the provinces have been left unsolved.

In preparing the plan documents, the assessment was made that the individual instruments of the economic system are not in accord with the basic solutions pertaining to the system adopted when at the time the constitution was adopted and with the basic solutions pertaining to the Law on Associated Labor and the law and system of social planning.

It is characteristic that many draft accords on development in the next medium-term plan insufficiently rely on their own accumulation and on their own sources of financing, but instead are based on bank funds or loans.

Delegates adopted a proposal that the necessary funds should be provided for the Veliki Krivelj copper mine so that capital construction can be completed. The republic will provide 500 million dinars from its funds this year and next year, while another 152 million dinars should be provided by association labor and pooling of resources with the copper producers. The remaining funds needed for construction of the mine will be ensured in the next medium-term period.

Discussing the draft amendments to the law on employment, it was pointed out that in past practice different interests in the application of legal norms have existed and that they must be resolved in the most purposeful manner. The basic idea for the changes results from the need to ensure conditions to reduce overtime, increase employment of new workers, to speed retirement somewhat and to reduce extra work. In addition, it is necessary to equalize the conditions to terminate employment by force of law and to create legal conditions to remove abuses in employing and apportioning workers. An organized public discussion will be held on these draft amendments to the law.

In reply to a question asked by a delegate on the shortage of detergents, it was said that the production of detergents had been increased 10 percent, but that because households are hoarding large quantities of detergents producers have no stocks of them. The federal institute for prices approved an increase of 16.5 percent in the price of detergents and 8 to 66 percent in the price of the raw materials for the production of detergents.

The construction of plants has also begun. This should ensure that all raw materials should be produced in the country. The producers and trade organizations have been asked to ensure through agreements the long-term supply of the market with detergents.

SLOVENIA'S SETINC ON NEW IMAGE OF COMMUNISTS

AU230814 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 80 p 6

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 20 May--Following the recent electoral conferences, the presidents of communal conferences and the secretaries of communal committees of the League of Communists of Slovenia met for the first time today at a 2-day seminar devoted to the ideological-political, organizational and cadre preparation of the League of Communists for its activity within institutions of the political system. Proceeding from the brief introduction reports by Franc Setinc, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, and Lojze Briski, member of the Presidium, and the reports by the 10 presidents and secretaries of communal organizations of the league, the seminar's participants devoted their greatest attention to the new forms and methods of activity of organizations and organs of the League of Communists in the delegate system and other parts of the political system of socialist self-management.

The seminar's participants discussed the need to enrich the forms and methods of activity of the League of Communists proceeding from the fact that the workers and citizens organized in a self-managing manner, rather than the state system and its apparatus or the party, are the main factors of social action in our society. This is so even if, in view of the nature of our society, the League of Communists acted as some kind of general propagandist or as a party within a one-party system. But if the League of Communists acted as a general propagandist, France Setinc warned, then another force, the technocratic and bureaucratic structures, would gain room within the self-management system and even other political factors would appear that would push the League of Communists to the periphery of social development.

If the League of Communists acted as a party in the old sense, then serious deformations would occur and the final consequence would be some kind of "Stalinism." It would suit some forces if the bureaucratic-dogmatic forces gained predominance in Yugoslavia.

Acting in New Manner

Acting on the new manner primarily means that the League of Communists must act within the democratic framework of the SAWP and within the delegate system.

Now there is no opposition of the classical type that would act against the League of Communists and our socialist self-management. What primarily does exist in this connection is the technocratic-bureaucratic opposition to the socialist self-managing structure. However, Setinc warned and other participants of the seminar agreed with him during discussion, we cannot win the struggle against it outside but only within the system, within delegations and assemblies, within communes, republics and the federation. The national egoism, that is in fact defending particularist interests, also appears in the form of bureaucratic-statist and technocratic opposition. This opposition in fact wants to hinder development, close off the prospects of socialist development, prevent the formation of socialist awareness and so forth.

Politicization of Partial Interests

Bureaucratic-centralist and unitarianist aspirations, to which social property is a thorn in the side and which advocate state ownership relations, may also appear within the framework of this statist-technocratic opposition. The promoters of these aspirations act under the flag of Yugoslavism and believe that only a strong state, a strong state apparatus and state ownership can protect Yugoslavia's integrity, our independence and so forth. We are still not immune to this danger. There are also tendencies of restoring the former state apparatus as well as ultraleftist tendencies which Edward Kardelj discusses in his book "Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management."

Every underestimation of the role of the SAWP, the trade unions and other organizations and of the society, it was stressed in the discussion, indicates that the communists in the individual leaderships and organizations still have not perceived their role and place in the system of socialist self-management. And a communist who is incapable of acting along the lines of social interests should not be a member of the League of Communists because such a communist acts as an advocate of partial interests. Phenomena of this kind do exist in the League of Communists. It often happens that even the individual basic organizations and leaderships resort to a politicization of partial interests.

We do not judge Comrade Tito and his image of the communist by what he wrote about the image of the communist but rather by his contribution to the formation of that image. Tito's image of the communist was decisively influenced and shaped by the revolutionary work in the period between the two wars, the national liberation struggle, the battle of Sutjeska, the battle for the wounded soldiers, the settling of accounts with the Cominform and so forth. Careerism, pushiness and duplicity are a direct contradiction to this image of a communist just as the stereotype image of the communist who thinks that he is always right is also incompatible with this image.

Among us, too, Setinc said, the image of the communist is often presented in a distorted manner. For instance, in a basic organization there may be a member who enters the discussion at every meeting, talks too much and persists in offering himself as model for the young people. He is in fact a poor model because his role amounts to nothing more than empty phrases. Pathetic speeches, mystifications, transformation of the League of Communists into a religion or the glorification of individual prominent and meritorious personalities, elevating them in a personality cult is not in accord with the image of our communist and with our socialist values. However, manifestations of this kind are still present in the ranks of the League of Communists.

The seminar continues.

KOSOVO LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES CADRE POLICY

AU231654 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 May 80 p 7

[Text] Pristina, 21 May, TANJUG--Today, the provincial committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo met under the chairmanship of Mahmut Bakali and discussed certain topical ideopolitical questions in the field of cadre policy in connection with the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility and the application of the 1-year term of office of president or chairman. Sefedin Batali delivered an introductory speech.

The statement on the session states that the Presidium noted that the principles and criteria of cadre policy adopted at the 11th LCY congress and the 12th conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo are increasingly being more successfully implemented in all social organizations in Kosovo. It was assessed that it was a very positive fact that the basic organizations of the League of Communists increasingly are dealing more and more successfully with the cadre policy.

A consistent implementation of the principles of collective work, responsibility and decisionmaking and 1-year term of office of president or chairman, along with the respect for the principle of cadre policy--as was said at the session--makes possible a broader and bolder inclusion of the largest possible number of cadres capable of performing and willing to perform leading political, self-managing and other functions.

For this reason the preparation of cadres for collective organs and for implementing the 1-year term of office of president or chairman must be carried out in the spirit of the positions of the LCY Central Committee and the League of Communists of Kosovo on the further democratization of the cadre policy. Along with this full respect for the criteria which will specially assert and evaluate the personal capabilities, moral-political values and creative work and along with a consistent implementation of the policy of the League of Communists on the national and social composition of all collective organs and presidents or chairmen must be considered.

At the session it was stressed that the capability and quality of all members of the collective organs in the communes and the province, and of the cadres from Kosovo in the organs of the federation are of extraordinary importance. For this reason the organizations and organs of the League of Communists of Kosovo and other social and political subjects must work out concrete tasks on long-term planning for cadres.

BRIEFS

LJUBLJANA LEAGUE OFFICIALS--The programmatic-election conference of the Ljubljana organization of the League of Communists has elected Marjan Orozen, heretofore secretary of the committee of the City Conference of the League of Communists, as chairman of the City Conference with a 1-year term of office, and Joze Bucar, secretary with a 2-year term of office. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 80 p 3 AU]